

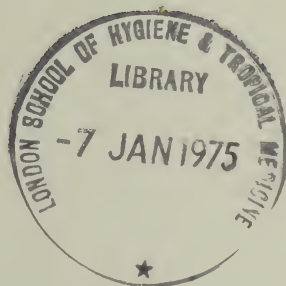
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# Report

of the

## Chief Sanitary Inspector

City of Glasgow



# 1973



Report  
of the  
Chief Sanitary Inspector  
City of Glasgow



1973

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW



CORPORATION OF GLASGOW  
SOCIAL WORK AND HEALTH COMMITTEE  
1973-1974

The Right Honourable the Lord Provost  
WILLIAM S. GRAY, J.P., B.L.

*Convener*—AGNES M. PATRICK

*Sub-Convener*—GEOFFREY M. SHAW

*Bailies*

WILLIAM WIGHTMAN	BASHIR A. MAAN
ALBERT J. LONG	PHILIP O'ROURKE
JAMES GUNN	CATHERINE CANTLEY

*Depute River Bailie*

WINIFRED WADDELL

*Councillors*

AGNES L. BALLANTYNE	MICHAEL MARTIN
JANET S. B. BROWNING	CONSTANCE METHVEN
JEAN CRAIG	DAVID MILLER
DAVID DEANS	AGNES M. PATRICK
GORDON B. GIBB	WILLIAM PERRY
JOHN GRAY	JOHN K. RICHMOND
WILLIAM HATTAN	GEOFFREY M. SHAW
JAMES HICKS	SAMUEL SHIELDS
ANDREW T. KETER	JEAN SMITH
JOHN LAVELLE	GERALD SOMERS
CYRIL LOMBARDI	JOHN STEWART
WILLIAM J. MCCREDIE	ROBERT STEWART
LAURENCE MCGARRY	ELISABETH TAYLOR
JOHN MAIR	PATRICK TRAINER
DAVID MARSHALL	DAVID M. WARDLEY

Appointed in terms of paragraph 5 of the Glasgow Probation Scheme, 1969.

The Sheriff Principal (Sir ALLAN G. WALKER)  
Sheriff C. H. JOHNSTON  
Sheriff W. O. PATTULLO

HEALTH DEPARTMENT  
SANITARY SERVICES  
PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF STAFF  
1973

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**Chief Sanitary Inspector**

JAMES JACKSON, M.R.S.H., M.R.San.A.

**Depute Chief Sanitary Inspector**

THOMAS K. WORK

**Principal Administrative Officer**

HENRY D. FERGUSON

**Divisional Sanitary Inspectors**

<i>Central</i>	...	...	...	JAMES S. BROWN
<i>North</i>	...	...	...	WILLIAM C. C. WHITEFORD
<i>East ...</i>	...	...	...	CHARLES F. ESLER
<i>South-East</i>	...	...	...	ANDREW K. M. RANKIN
<i>South-West</i>	...	...	...	L. GORDON WARWICK

**Senior Inspector Port and Food**

JAMES H. SMYTH

**Technical Officers—Air Purification**

<i>Smoke, Fume and Grit Control</i>	JOHN H. CHRISTIE
<i>Smoke Control Areas</i>	... IAN MACPHERSON

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
112 INGRAM STREET,  
GLASGOW, G1 1ET.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR SCOTLAND AND  
THE LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES AND COUNCILLORS  
OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW.

Sir, My Lord Provost, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In accordance with the statutory requirements, I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the activities of the Sanitary Services Section of the Health Department of the Corporation of the City of Glasgow for the year 1973.

This is the first occasion that such a report has been submitted independently since the amalgamation of the Sanitary Services and Medical Staff as a Public Health Department in 1920.

The impending Reorganisation of the National Health Service and Local Government Reform in 1974 and 1975 respectively, will see many changes but it is to be hoped that the liaison that existed in the past between the various disciplines will continue in the "new era".

#### *Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897*

The detection and removal of nuisance conditions in a large City continues to take up a large part of an Inspector's working day. The task of the inspectorate is not made any easier in this respect due in part to vandalism and the complete disregard of property.

#### *Housing*

The continuation of the slum clearance programme was maintained when some 6,604 houses were reported to Committee as failing the tolerable standard. The clearance rate has remained virtually steady since 1967 when some 40,954 houses have been represented to Committee. The impact of such a programme has resulted in tremendous clearances of slum properties.

#### *Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963*

At the end of the year some 13,480 premises were registered in the City in terms of the Act. There are still a number of premises

which are not registered and every effort is being made to find these premises and have them inspected. The majority of premises are within the Central Division of the City and this constitutes a tremendous work load on general inspections apart from follow up enforcement procedure. The Health and Safety at Work, etc. Bill is expected to receive the Royal Assent during 1974 and will give protection to a greater number of people at work.

### *Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956*

Inspections in terms of the above Act and the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959/66 are carried out to safeguard the food purchased and served to the Citizen. In the proposed Reorganisation of Local Government it is intended that Food Standards and Labelling will be a Regional function. It is my opinion since the work in this respect has been carried out by the Sanitary Inspector for decades this function should be delegated to the New Districts on an agency basis as recommended in the Report of "The New Scottish Local Authorities".

### *Air Purification*

The operative date of the Ruchill Smoke Control Area has been postponed to 31st October, 1974, due to a spate of crises in the various associated industries. Despite this, work is well advanced to promote further Smoke Control Areas, in the Partick Area.

In the industrial field much attention and advice is given regarding the installation of a new plant. The Department continues the monitoring procedure of the atmosphere at some sixteen sites throughout the Glasgow Area and is the only Scottish City that is participating in the "Five Town Survey" in conjunction with Warren Spring Laboratory and the Department of Trade and Industry. The Unit concerned with this survey is sited at a busy thoroughfare in the heart of the City and records on tape at five minute intervals the concentration of carbon monoxide and total hydrocarbons. The measurement of smoke and lead in the atmosphere at this situation is also carried out.

It gives me much pleasure to thank the Convener and members of the Social Work and Health Committee for the support and encouragement given to me during the year. In the preparation of statistics

for this Report I am indebted to Heads of the various Sections within the Department and to the staff generally who have given me their unfailing support during the year despite a shortage of staff.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES JACKSON,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

*17th September, 1974.*

# SECTION I

## OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SERVICES

During the year much of the inspector's working day was taken up in the inspection and abatement of nuisance conditions and contraventions under the various Acts and Regulations.

It was generally thought as redevelopment and slum clearance took place throughout the City that there would be a marked decline particularly in respect of nuisance conditions. This has not been so as there are still too many ageing tenements which are not kept in good repair.

TABLE I  
NUMBER OF NUISANCES AND CONTRAVENTIONS FOUND  
AND ABATED DURING 1973

	Found		Abated	
	Nuisances	Contraventions	Nuisances	Contraventions
Central Division	14,151	24,736	13,625	3,459
Northern Division	14,467	3,686	13,308	2,426
Eastern Division	9,413	477	9,002	572
South-Eastern Division	5,335	2,857	5,239	1,732
South-Western Division	8,726	2,680	8,195	2,836
Port and Food Section	80	3,998	80	1,199
Total	<u>52,172</u>	<u>38,434</u>	<u>49,449</u>	<u>12,224</u>

### PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1897

It was found necessary to submit 290 cases to the Sheriff Court during the year as a result of owners not carrying out the works required in terms of the above Act. Citizens seem to think that the Sanitary Inspector has only to send a notice to owners and that is the end of the matter. Unfortunately in the cases which require to be sent to the Sheriff Court it may be some time before the diet is heard and ultimately decree is given to the Corporation to carry out the necessary works in default of the owners. When decree is given estimates have to be received from tradesmen before the work can proceed and if a roof is involved delay may also be caused in starting the work due to adverse weather conditions. All this time, and it may be months, the tenant has to live with the unsatisfactory conditions. Multiple ownership continues to be the biggest stumbling block in the removal of nuisances.

TABLE II

TABLE SHOWING DETAILS OF COURT PROCEEDINGS IN TERMS OF THE  
PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1897 DURING 1973

Division	Number of Nuisance Cases Submitted to Sheriff Court	Number Decided in favour Pursuer	Number Unsuccessful	Number Continued	Costs	Expenses
Central ... ..	99	69	—	26	£2,877-43	£486-00
Northern ... ..	155	91	—	56	4,063-31	632-00
Eastern ... ..	10	—	—	10	—	—
South-Eastern ...	11	11	—	—	288-07	54-00
South-Western ...	15	10	—	5	464-95	72-00
Total ... ..	<u>290</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>£7,693-76</u>	<u>£1,244-00</u>

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES

The number of registered Common Lodging Houses in the City is seven, one more than in 1972. Six of the lodging houses are for males and one for females. The lodging house added to the register during the year was formerly a school annexe and is only meant to be used temporarily until the new hostels at Cheapside Street and Kyle Street are constructed.

As mentioned in previous reports the new hostels do not appear to take up the slack as far as the real “drop outs” of society are concerned and since their need is great, urgent action is required in respect of this problem.

TABLE III

Division	Number of Premises Registered		Number of Beds in Each		Number of Inspections
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Central	1	1	71	142	2
Northern	3	—	433	—	17
Eastern	2	—	371	—	20
South-Eastern	—	—	—	—	—
South-Western	—	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>875</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>39</u>

## PIGGERIES

The number of piggeries for which licences were requested was the same as in the previous year.



TABLE IV

Division	Number of Piggeries	Number of Pigs Permitted	Number of Inspections
Central ...	4	828	4
Northern ...	1	300	3
Eastern ...	1	200	2
South-Eastern ...	—	—	—
South-Western ...	—	—	—
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>6</b>	<b>1,328</b>	<b>9</b>

## OFFENSIVE TRADES

There was no change in the number of premises and types of Offensive Trades in the City during the year. These trades are all situated east of Glasgow Cross, the two principal concentrations being at Vinegarhill in the Gallowgate and at the junction of Carntynehall Road and Westerburn Street. The power crises brought requests for help as the fuel situation inevitably caused a reduction in through-put and meant undue storage of animal by-products. Enquiries in this respect were referred to the Government department responsible.

TABLE V

Division	Blood Boiler	Bone Boiler	Soap Boiler	Tripe Boiler	Tanner	Tallow Melter	Knacker	Manure Manu- facturer	Gut or Tripe Cleaner	Skinner or Hide Factor	Slaughterer of Horses or Cattle	Total
Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Northern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern	—	4	—	4	1	8	—	1	5	1	—	24
South-Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South-Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>27</b>

## THE GLASGOW CORPORATION ORDER CONFIRMATION ACT, 1959

In May, 1973, the Sewerage (Scotland) Act, 1968, came into operation and resulted in all choked drains outwith the curtilage of property becoming the responsibility of the local authority. Consequently many notices previously issued in terms of the Glasgow Corporation Order Confirmation Act, 1959, are now issued in terms of the new Act. The statutory period for clearing drains from receipt of notice remains at forty-eight hours. Drains choked outwith the curtilage of property should be cleared more expeditiously as these are now notified direct to the tradesmen.

The following tables indicate the number of notices, etc., issued in respect of the Acts.

TABLE VI

ACTION TAKEN UNDER THE GLASGOW CORPORATION ORDER  
CONFIRMATION ACT, 1959, DURING 1973

Division	of Notices Issued	Cleared by Owner within the Statutory Period		Cleared by Corporation	
		No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Central ...	461	311	65·33	165	34·67
Northern ...	798	572	71·68	226	28·32
Eastern ...	482	393	80·00	89	20·00
South-Eastern ...	307	239	78·00	68	22·00
South-Western ...	574	473	82·00	101	18·00
Total ...	2·622	1,988	76·00	649	24·00

TABLE VII

ACTION TAKEN UNDER THE SEWERAGE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1968,  
DURING 1973

Division	Number of Notices Issued	Defective drains within the curtilage of Properties		Defective drains outwith curtilage of properties being the responsibility of the Corporation	
		Dealt with within Statutory Period	Cleared by Corporation Due to Default	Number Cleared by Corporation	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Central ...	151	109	73·65	39	26·35
Northern ...	631	443	70·21	188	29·79
Eastern ...	385	284	74·00	101	26·00
South-Eastern ...	256	195	76·00	61	24·00
South-Western ...	561	404	72·00	157	28·00
Total ...	1,984	1,435	73·00	546	27·00

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1966/69

The programme of slum clearance continued at the momentum commenced in 1968 and some 6,604 houses were reported to Committee as failing to meet the tolerable standard. The majority of houses condemned are still being represented in terms of Section 15 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1966, as Closing Orders or Demolition Orders. Treatment areas for timeous demolition of derelict properties previously the subject of Closing Orders were submitted to Committee and as a result many of these unsightly properties are being demolished. Rehabilitation of houses in the older tenements has still not made the necessary impact in reducing the number of sub-tolerable houses.

New housing legislation is anticipated in 1974 which will assist rehabilitation but it is doubtful with the time factors involved in preparing the proposed Housing Action Areas for improvement, making resolutions, waiting time for appeals, manpower for work on rehabilitation and the general scarcity of materials particularly of sanitary fittings if the situation will improve to any extent. Despite this, however, it is essential that work on rehabilitation of many of the houses in older tenements commences as soon as possible, otherwise deterioration of houses and properties will become so bad that clearance will be inevitable.

The results of the slum clearance programme over the past six years has had the effect of reducing the number of houses with external water closets in the City to 13,047. When one considers that approximately 2,500 houses in this total have exclusive use of an external water closet which meets the present legislation and over 3,000 houses with external water closets are already in treatment areas designated for clearance or rehabilitation the day is not far off when every house in the City will have an internal sanitary convenience.

## RENT QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATES

The gradual run-down in applications continued principally due to the legislation in respect of the phasing out of controlled tenancies taking effect.

TABLE VIII  
DETAILS OF HOUSES DEALT WITH DURING YEAR, 1973

Division	Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1966/69 Closing Orders and Demolition Orders	Housing (Scotland) Act, 1969 Treatment Areas Clearance	Dealt with under Dean of Guild Procedure	Private Closures or Demolitions	Corporation Houses Closures or Demolitions	Total
Central ...	190	—	119	20	150	479
Northern ...	2,090	825	346	34	250	3,545
Eastern ...	2,714	133	109	3	234	3,193
South-Eastern	—	381	37	—	4	422
South-Western	271	—	40	3	999	1,313
Total ...	<u>5,265</u>	<u>1,339</u>	<u>651</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>1,637</u>	<u>8,952</u>



TABLE IX

## RENT (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1971, PART VI

## QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATES

## APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED TO COMMITTEE DURING YEAR 1973

Division	First Applications		Re-applications	
	Granted	Refused	Granted	Refused
Central ...	8	—	—	—
Northern ...	22	1	—	—
Eastern ...	4	—	7	3
South-Eastern	21	16	13	32
South-Western ...	63	1	—	—
Total ...	<u>118</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>35</u>

TABLE X

## HOUSING STATISTICS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1973

Division	Total number of houses	Number of houses with internal water supply	Number of houses with internal water closet	Number of houses with external water closet	Number of houses with internal bath	Number of houses without bath
Central ...	64,086	64,086	63,275	811	54,735	9,351
Northern ...	53,405	53,405	50,405	3,000	43,589	9,816
Eastern ...	59,979	59,979	56,165	3,814	48,960	11,019
South-Eastern	69,909	69,909	66,539	3,370	60,587	9,322
South-Western ...	42,242	42,242	40,190	2,052	33,972	8,270
Total ...	<u>289,621</u>	<u>289,621</u>	<u>276,574</u>	<u>13,047</u>	<u>241,843</u>	<u>47,778</u>

TABLE XI

## DETAILS OF HOUSES SHARING WATER CLOSETS

Division	Number of houses sharing water closet in ratio of				
	1 water closet for 2	1 water closet for 3	1 water closet for 4	1 water closet for 5	1 water closet for 6 or over
Central ...	152	21	20	10	—
Northern ...	472	1,563	372	50	—
Eastern ...	598	2,628	244	10	6
South-Eastern	457	1,314	954	25	6
South-Western	360	1,017	258	13	—
Total ...	<u>2,039</u>	<u>6,543</u>	<u>1,848</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>12</u>

TABLE XII  
DETAILS OF HOUSES WITH EXCLUSIVE USE OF AN  
EXTERNAL WATER CLOSET

Division				Number of houses with exclusive use of an external water closet
Central	...	...	...	608
Northern	...	...	...	543
Eastern	...	...	...	328
South-Eastern	...	...	...	614
South-Western	...	...	...	404
Total	...	...	...	<u>2,497</u>

TABLE XIII  
CLOSING/DEMOLITION AND CLEARANCE OF PROPERTIES

Year	Closing Order	Demolition Order	Treatment Area Demolition	Total
1967	1,279	1,772	—	3,051
1968	2,840	3,054	—	5,894
1969	2,918	3,229	57	6,204
1970	1,952	3,360	1,046	6,358
1971	1,723	3,756	695	6,174
1972	2,220	3,907	542	6,669
1973	1,407	3,858	1,339	6,604
Total	<u>14,339</u>	<u>22,936</u>	<u>3,679</u>	<u>40,954</u>

TABLE XIV  
TREATMENT AREAS FOR DEMOLITION APPROVED BY THE  
CORPORATION DURING 1973 IN TERMS OF SECTION IV 2(A)  
OF THE HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1969

Division				Area	Date	Number of Houses Not Previously Closed	Previously Closed	Total
Eastern	...	...	...	Brandon St. No. 1	8th Oct. 1973	24	—	24
Eastern	...	...	...	Broad St. No. 1	27th Aug. 1973	—	45	45
Central	...	...	...	College St. No. 1	22nd Oct. 1973	—	21	21
Northern	...	...	...	Cowlairs (Gourlay St. No. 4)	29th Jan. 1973	109	—	109
Northern	...	...	...	Cowlairs (Gourlay St. No. 5)	12th Feb. 1973	78	—	78
Northern	...	...	...	Cowlairs (Gourlay St. No. 6)	21st May, 1973	66	—	66
Northern	...	...	...	Cowlairs (Gourlay St. No. 7)	21st May, 1973	82	—	82
Northern	...	...	...	Cowlairs (Millarbank St. No. 1)	18th June, 1973	—	22	22
Northern	...	...	...	Cowlairs (Wellfield St. No. 1)	13th Aug. 1973	—	12	12

Division	Area	Date	Number of Houses Not		Total
			Previously Closed	Previously Closed	
South-Eastern ...	Crown St. No. 1 ...	9th Apr. 1973	34	—	34
Eastern ...	Ducraig St. No. 1 ...	8th Oct. 1973	34	3	37
Eastern ...	Gateside St. No. 1 ...	8th Oct. 1973	37	—	37
Eastern ...	Gateside St. No. 2 ...	8th Oct. 1973	38	12	50
Central ...	George St. No. 1 ...	22nd Oct. 1973	—	6	6
South-Eastern ...	Govanhill (Robson St.) ...	10th Sep. 1973	275	9	284
Central ...	Hyndland St. No. 1 ...	22nd Oct. 1973	—	35	35
Central ...	Jordan St. No. 1 ...	22nd Oct. 1973	—	7	7
Central ...	Kelvinhaugh St. No. 2 ...	22nd Oct. 1973	—	22	22
Northern ...	Maryhill (Hathaway St.) ...	4th June, 1973	353	—	353
Northern ...	Maryhill (Maryhill Rd. No. 2) ...	18th June, 1973	36	—	36
Central ...	Medwyn St. No. 1 ...	22nd Oct. 1973	—	10	10
Central ...	Merkland St. No. 1 ...	22nd Oct. 1973	—	11	11
Northern ...	North Kelvin (Arden St. No. 1) ...	10th Sep. 1973	—	12	12
Northern ...	North Kelvin (Maryhill Rd. No. 2) ...	13th Aug, 1973	36	—	36
Northern ...	North Kelvin (Maryhill Rd. No. 3) ...	22nd Oct. 1973	8	—	8
Northern ...	North Kelvin (Vernon St. No. 1) ...	18th June, 1973	—	17	17
Northern ...	North Kelvin (Willock St. No. 3) ...	10th Sep. 1973	—	11	11
South-Eastern ...	Riverford Rd. No. 1 ...	4th June, 1973	48	—	48
Northern ...	Ruchill (Allander St. No. 1) ...	27th Aug. 1973	—	11	11
Northern ...	Ruchill (Balmore Rd. No. 2) ...	18th June, 1973	—	22	22
Northern ...	Ruchill (Gourlay St. No. 1) ...	21st May, 1973	57	12	69
Northern ...	Springburn (Springburn Rd. No. 1) ...	13th Aug. 1973	—	48	48
Eastern ...	Stevenson St. No. 1 ...	27th Aug. 1973	—	6	6
Central ...	Stockwell St. No. 1 ...	22nd Oct. 1973	—	6	6
Eastern ...	Tobago St. No. 1 ...	8th Oct. 1973	—	10	10
Northern ...	Woodside (Henderson St. No. 3) ...	13th Aug. 1973	—	43	43
Northern ...	Woodside (Hopehill Rd. No. 1) ...	13th Aug. 1973	—	10	10
South-Eastern ...	Govanhill No. 4 ...	26th Feb. 1973	24	—	24
Total ...			1,339	423	1,762

TABLE XV

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1969, SECTION IV 2(B)  
TREATMENT AREAS DESIGNATED FOR IMPROVEMENT BY THE  
CORPORATION DURING 1973

Division	Date	Area	Number of Houses
South-Eastern	15th Jan. 1973	Govanhill No. 2	68
South-Eastern	26th Feb. 1973	Govanhill No. 3	12
South-Eastern	26th Feb. 1973	Govanhill No. 4	70
South-Eastern	18th June 1973	Govanhill No. 5	92
Northern	21st May, 1973	Ruchill (Gourlay St. No. 2)	88
Northern	22nd Oct. 1973	Woodside (Nansen St.)	241
Total ...			571

## ABANDONED PROPERTIES

The decrease in the number of abandoned properties in the City continued mainly due to action taken by this Department to obtain

the demolition of houses in this type of property. These houses failed the Tolerable Standard in terms of the Housing Acts and were in a very poor state of maintenance.

TABLE XVI

NUMBER OF PROPERTIES AND HOUSES RECORDED AS ABANDONED

Division			Properties	Houses
Central	...	...	3	21
Northern	...	...	10	41
Eastern	...	...	7	47
South-Eastern	...	...	1	11
South-Western	...	...	1	2
Total			<u>22</u>	<u>122</u>

GLASGOW CORPORATION (GENERAL POWERS) ORDER CONFIRMATION  
ACTS, 1960/62

BYE-LAWS MADE THEREUNDER

REDECORATION OF WALLS OF CLOSES AND STAIRCASES

Private properties containing dwelling houses are kept under regular surveillance regarding the cleanliness of the walls and ceilings of closes and staircases. As a result of Notices issued by inspectors, 646 closes and staircases were limewashed and/or painted. A further 213 properties had the closes and staircases redecorated by voluntary action of the owners.

This indicates the value of regular inspections of properties and may illustrate how bad some properties could become if left to the owners' discretion with the resultant effect on the morale of tenants.

TABLE XVII

NUMBER OF CLOSES AND STAIRCASES LIMEWASHED AND PAINTED  
DURING 1973

Division			As a result of Notice	Voluntary by Owners	Total
Central	...	...	433	34	467
Northern	...	...	69	26	95
Eastern	...	...	5	26	31
South-Eastern	...	...	109	51	160
South-Western	...	...	30	76	106
Total			<u>646</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>859</u>

## CLEANSING OF CLOSES AND STAIRS

The number of complaints received in the Department as a result of occupiers failing to wash closes and stairs was 1,134 a decrease of 32 from the previous year. In seven instances it was necessary to institute proceedings in Court, three were successful and four cases are still pending. The fines imposed by the Magistrates do not act as a deterrent in most cases when one considers the time expended by staff carrying out their duties in terms of the Bye-laws.

Towards the end of the year requests came from the Housing Management Department to issue stair cards in some Corporation schemes. These cards were printed and issued as necessary but it is something that should not require to be done if the occupiers have pride in the property in which they live.

TABLE XVIII  
STAIR CLEANSING

Division	Number com- plaints	No. of cases where Rotation cards issued	No. of Court cases	Number success- ful	Number Unsuc- cessful	Number Pending	Fines
Central ...	300	87	—	—	—	—	—
Northern ...	225	158	1	1	—	—	£2
Eastern ...	190	22	—	—	—	—	—
South-Eastern ...	229	36	—	—	—	—	—
South-Western ...	190	51	6	2	—	4	£3
Total ...	1,134	354	7	3	—	4	£5

## FARMED-OUT HOUSES

There was a considerable decrease in the number of registered farmed-out houses during the year. This was due principally to the fact that in the previous year almost all renewal of registrations were refused, consequently during 1973 court proceedings were instituted against the owners for continuing the houses in use as farmed-out houses. As a result of this action in Court sub-tenants were evicted and the house reverted to a single occupancy by the owner.

This causes social problems among the sub-tenants who latterly find similar accommodation elsewhere and results in the original situation developing in another area.

The new standards approved by the Planning Committee for multiple occupancies having a post 1965 use means also that sub-



tenants are evicted when pressure is brought to bear on the owner, nevertheless, when owners decide to sub-divide large houses in multiple occupation much higher standards can be achieved than through the existing bye-laws.

The situation now developing is that multiple occupancies with a pre 1965 or established use have to comply with the bye-laws for farmed-out houses if reported to Committee in the interests of health and sanitation, whereas post 1965 multiple occupancies require planning permission and are dealt with accordingly by the Planning Department.

TABLE XIX

Division	No. of Declared Farmed-out houses during year ended 31.12.73	No. of Farmed- out houses Regd. during year ended 31.12.73	No. of Farmed- out houses deleted during year ended 31.12.73	Total No. on Register as at 31.12.73
Central ...	—	—	20	3
Northern ...	—	2	—	2
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—
South-Eastern	2	—	2	—
South-Western	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>5</u>

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

### GENERAL

A secondment of staff to the Central Division at the beginning of the year assisted greatly in overcoming the number of General Inspections still outstanding in that Division. Some 3,520 General Inspections were carried out but the momentum gained was reduced towards the end of the year due to loss of staff. Nevertheless, it would appear that all the registered premises have been inspected and those which have not registered are now being found and inspected. While general inspections are of primary importance it is regretted that there is not the staff available particularly in the Central Division to carry out enforcement procedure in those which have already been inspected years ago and were found to be in contravention in terms of the Act.

It is anticipated that new legislation for Health and Safety at Work will receive the Royal Assent next year, and, since it is likely

that the Local Authority will become responsible for more premises, staff must be found if the new legislation is to be administered effectively.

At 31st December, 1973, there were 13,480 registered premises in the City and of this number, 2,386 were newly registered during the year under review. The number of persons employed in premises covered by the Act totalled 139,683 of which 63,813 are males and 75,870 are females.

Interesting problems confront inspectors from time to time and the following is a short excerpt of three such cases.

#### CASE No. 1

Involved risks presented in testing high pressure water hoses.

A machine used for swaging fittings to hoses was found to be without adequate guarding of the moving parts and without a mechanical interlock at the starting lever. Suitable guarding with a mechanical interlock had also not been provided on a hydraulic press capable of testing hoses of up to 10,000 p.s.i. using mains water. This pressure was up to four times the pressure the hoses were estimated to withstand by the manufacturers and one hose failed under the tests. Co-operation with H.M. Factory Inspectorate resolved the problem and suitable modifications recommended to cope with the danger.

#### CASE NO. 2

A mincing machine imported from the United States of America and installed in a butcher's shop was found to fail on two points—

- (a) it could be operated with the guards removed as there was no electrical interlock to cut off the electrical supply when the guards were removed ; and
- (b) the delivery end of the machine was not suitably guarded.

Details of the machine were sent to H.M. Factory Inspectorate who in turn took up this particular problem with the importers.

#### CASE No 3

In other premises it was noted that a cylinder of gas connected to the burner of an oil-fired burner by a short length of rubber tubing and jubilee clips was found to be too hot to touch. The management

did not consider a danger existed and since Section 22 of the Act requires three days notice in writing be made to the occupier of the premises before action is taken other measures had to be adopted.

After contacting the firm who supplied the cylinder of gas it was established that they retain ownership of the cylinder and on being warned of the potential danger had the cylinder removed within the hour.

Following this action an insurance inspector recommended that a suitable brick structure be built to house the gas cylinder with proper metal piping and connections to be made between the cylinder and the burner.

#### SECTION 22 PROCEDURE :

There were no cases reported to the courts in terms of Section 22 of the Act during the year under review.

#### ACCIDENTS :

A varied assortment of accidents were reported during the year and fortunately the great majority concern items of a minor nature.

It is generally felt among the inspectors that not all accidents are being reported. This is borne out by statistics which show that the majority of notifications come from fairly large firms or firms known to act in a responsible manner in other fields.

In two cases of accidents the necessary papers were submitted to the Procurator-Fiscal as it was considered that offences relating to exposed machinery were sufficiently serious to warrant this action.

In one case Crown Counsel instructed that no proceedings should be taken while in the second case no results have yet been obtained.

One accident of note occurred in the common parts of a shopping arcade. Although not notifiable in terms of the Act this case was dealt with as though it were so notifiable.

This case involved an electric scrubbing machine being used to clean the arcade floors. The female operator received an electric shock which rendered her unconscious.



The machine was removed and tested by a firm of competent electrical engineers. Evidence of defective insulation of the cable was found, causing the negative wire to be exposed and a further defect of improper repair was found where insulating tape was used on the outer cover only. As the machine was being used in a wet scrubbing process, water had penetrated the insulating tape to the bare wire. Water was also found in the 13 amp plug. This arcade is approximately 500 feet in length and only three sockets were available. To cover the area, 100 feet long extension cables were used in addition to the 100 feet cables fitted to the machines.

Rubber gloves were worn by the operators but there was a history of minor electrical shocks to the operators for some time prior to the accident.

The electrical equipment has now been removed and replaced by a manual system of cleaning.

## HOISTS AND LIFTS

Considerable improvements have been noted in the efficiency and up-to-date inspections of hoists and lifts. While occasional difficulty is experienced in ensuring that form F54 is available on the premises for regular inspection, this type of defect is now much less prevalent than it was in previous years. When it does occur, the management pay attention to the inspector's instructions and there are few cases of this neglect being repeated.

Similarly, attention to defects notified in form F54 appear to be receiving more prompt attention than they did in earlier years. No doubt this improvement is due to the follow-up visits by inspectors and to previous actions being taken whereby hoists and lifts were put out of action until the necessary repairs were effected.

Two instances are worthy of note—

- (a) A lift which was taken out of service some three years ago as a result of action by this Department has now been completely re-built. It is now fully operational and has all the protective devices required.
- (b) In this case a lift which has been out of use for two years is regularly examined to ensure that it is not used and this strict control has shown that the lift remains inoperative. The management know that any evidence of the lift being used while in an unsafe condition would result in immediate prosecution.

TABLE XX

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Number of Premises Registered During 1973										Number of Premises Inspected										
Wholesale and Retail Shops					Catering and Canteens		Total Number Registered			W'sale shops and W-Houses					Catering and Canteens		Fuel Stores		Total Number	
Division	Offices	Shops	W'houses	Stores	Offices	Stores	*G.I.	*O.V.	G.I.	O.V.	G.I.	O.V.	G.I.	O.V.	G.I.	O.V.	G.I.	O.V.	G.I.	O.V.
Central	1,460	272	91	95	1,918	2,586	1,018	615	479	130	87	16	5	90	92	—	3,520	1,766	80	617
Northern	339	64	186	186	1,560	12	65	59	446	4	16	5	100	—	—	—	426	610	—	—
Eastern	20	33	9	5	67	121	60	292	388	8	62	5	44	266	—	—	283	2,081	—	—
South-Eastern	59	147	9	16	231	68	342	161	1,418	10	55	—	203	406	—	2	1,167	2,052	—	—
South-Western	344	673	65	134	1,216	170	398	749	1,138	45	108	—	—	—	—	—	5,476	7,126	—	—
Total	2,222	2,095	238	436	4,992	2,957	1,973	1,876	3,869	197	328	446	954	—	—	2	—	—	—	—

\*G.I. General Inspections

\*O.V. Other Visits

TABLE XXI

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963—ACCIDENTS (AS DEFINED) NOTIFICATIONS

Division	Wholesale shops and Warehouses			Catering Establishments			Fuel Stores			Total		
	Offices	Shops	Stores	Offices	Canteens	Stores	Offices	Canteens	Stores	Offices	Canteens	Stores
Central	35	74	15	27	1	—	—	—	—	152	8	—
Northern	2	5	14	2	1	—	—	—	—	22	7	—
Eastern	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
South-Eastern	6	3	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South-Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	43	89	39	33	2	—	—	—	—	206	—	—

TABLE XXII

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES (HOISTS AND LIFTS)  
REGULATIONS, 1968

Division	No. of F.54 Notifications	No. of Lifts Registered	No. of Contraventions Found	Removed
Central ...	48	—	87	58
Northern ...	3	33	6	9
Eastern ...	2	11	1	—
South-Eastern	5	34	17	18
South-Western	1	95	23	23
Total ...	<u>59</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>108</u>

TABLE XXIII

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963  
CITY RETURN. CONTRAVENTIONS FOUND DURING 1973  
ALL DIVISIONS

Division	Offices	Shops (Retail)	Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	Catering Estab. Open to Public	Canteens	Fuel Stores	Common Parts	Grand Total
Central ...	11,762	4,414	1,400	1,151	—	—	2,575	21,302
Northern ...	194	823	76	80	—	—	—	1,173
Eastern ...	61	156	60	7	—	—	—	284
South-Eastern	346	1,408	90	112	—	2	7	1,965
South-Western	126	271	54	94	—	—	—	545
Total ...	<u>12,489</u>	<u>7,072</u>	<u>1,680</u>	<u>1,444</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2,582</u>	<u>25,269</u>

TABLE XXIV

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963  
CITY RETURN. CONTRAVENTIONS REMEDIED DURING 1973  
ALL DIVISIONS

Division	Offices	Shops (Retail)	Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	Catering Estab. Open to Public	Canteens	Fuel Stores	Common Parts	Grant Total
Central ...	542	283	42	71	—	—	76	1,014
Northern ...	158	584	23	102	—	—	—	867
Eastern ...	93	239	65	9	—	—	—	406
South-Eastern	178	1,071	59	78	—	8	—	1,394
South-Western	196	430	66	76	—	—	—	768
Total ...	<u>1,167</u>	<u>2,607</u>	<u>255</u>	<u>336</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>4,449</u>

## FOOD HYGIENE (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1959-66

Early in the year the Department took advantage of an invitation from the Scottish Hotel, Catering and Licensed Trade Exhibition to exhibit at a Stand in the Kelvin Hall from 19th to 23rd March, 1973. The main theme of the Stand was "Towards Clean Food" and its purpose was to promote on behalf of the Corporation,

- (1) that Clean Food was important from a health point of view, and
- (2) that Clean Food was good business.

Since this was a "Trade" show the subject matter of the Stand was of primary importance to the Food Industry.

The Stand was staffed by sanitary inspectors from each division and the Food Section and due to their efficiency and courtesy the staff had a very favourable reception both from visitors to this exhibition and from representatives of firms exhibiting from other stands.

The classification of visitors to the Stand comprised a complete cross-section of the Food Industry as follows :—

- (i) Students and Lecturers from Catering, Technical Colleges, Colleges of Domestic Science, etc.
- (ii) Catering managers from large organisations in the Food Trade.
- (iii) Proprietors of food business of all types ranging from large organisations to individual type premises.
- (iv) Employees of all types particularly from chefs.
- (v) Elected representatives from a number of Local Authorities throughout Scotland.
- (vi) Officials from the Central Department and Local Government Officers particularly sanitary inspectors.
- (vii) Seminars—Two Seminars were held within the function room of the Kelvin Hall and the subject dealt with at the first Seminar was "Cleanliness and Food Hygiene" and at the second Seminar "Clean Food Means Good Business". A film was shown at each Seminar entitled "Key to Cleanliness".

Hygiene inspections of food premises are carried out by staff in the five divisions and also the Port and Food Section. In the former inspections are carried out in premises in single ownership and in the

latter multiple food premises. The importance of inspections in food premises cannot be over emphasised as it plays a large part in safeguarding the public and ensures that the hygiene of the premises is satisfactory. Health Education on food hygiene is continually being given by inspectors to the Food Trade and to the public through various organisations.

It was again noted during the year when prosecutions were taken for contraventions of food hygiene that some items of contravention were deleted by the Fiscal from the charge and subsequent penalties were not, in my opinion, likely to discourage defaulters from repeating their bad habits.

In addition several months may elapse before the Case calls in Court and during that time there is a possible hazard to health as no work is done to remedy the situation.



TABLE XXV

## TABLE OF ANALYSIS OF FOOD HYGIENE INSPECTIONS

Type of Premises		Number of Premises						Number of General Inspections						Number of Other Inspections									
		C	N	E	SE	SW	P/F	Total	C	N	E	SE	SW	P/F	Total	C	N	E	SE	SW	P/F	Total	
Class A	Bakehouses ...	28	16	28	7	10	7	96	20	16	28	18	49	13	144	43	18	7	36	3	10	117	
	Baker's Shops	19	18	44	19	2	164	266	14	18	9	22	55	120	410	43	16	3	28	1	319	1,488	
	Butchers ...	24	36	27	41	63	56	247	21	15	11	34	94	41	216	75	13	—	—	3	36	151	
	Confectioners	40	17	34	27	16	32	166	40	11	16	33	30	5	135	98	30	4	29	—	76	233	
	Fishmongers	40	17	34	27	16	32	314	64	22	30	43	73	22	254	160	36	6	32	4	58	296	
Class B	Fruiters	61	57	89	42	30	32	314	64	22	30	43	73	22	254	23	25	18	13	1	1,205	1,260	
	General Stores	11	115	10	8	1,008	1,152	2	2	66	10	17	79	174	78	25	—	—	—	—	6	1,248	1,374
	Grocers	13	44	60	17	27	519	680	6	12	—	13	51	122	204	78	25	—	—	—	10	10	320
	Poultry	60	50	82	50	31	6	279	60	26	15	52	65	2	220	205	53	8	39	3	12	—	—
	Fried Fish Shops	30	3	6	7	2	—	48	26	1	2	10	2	—	41	43	1	1	15	—	—	—	60
Class C	Boarding Houses	76	37	40	30	28	43	254	10	25	21	65	69	1	191	20	9	1	53	1	68	152	
	Cafes ...	39	14	5	18	22	—	98	22	20	20	37	—	79	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	
	Canteens	15	2	—	—	—	75	92	9	2	—	20	37	—	11	21	—	—	—	—	42	—	
	Homes	56	1	7	17	4	—	85	52	1	2	17	9	—	81	131	—	—	—	—	21	162	
	Hotels	266	114	186	104	95	—	765	262	35	45	105	228	—	675	574	59	2	91	10	—	736	
Class D	Public Houses	230	23	55	34	38	61	441	186	12	30	37	94	9	368	680	24	1	27	5	117	834	
	Restaurants ...	—	—	—	—	—	214	214	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	
	School Meals Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Poultry Packing Stations	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Meat Processing Factories	—	—	—	—	—	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	26	26	—	—	—	—	—	79	—	
Class D	Other Food Factories	—	—	—	—	1	74	75	—	—	—	—	1	14	15	—	—	—	—	—	292	292	
	Other Food Factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Class D	Vehicles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total	971	432	778	427	377	4,195	7,180	794	196	275	484	821	557	3,127	2,251	284	51	460	38	8,088	11,172	

Number of Prosecutions										Number Successful										Number Unsuccessful										Fines																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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## FACTORIES ACT, 1961

There was a decrease of two hundred and seventy-four factories on the register compared with the previous year. Almost every factory received an inspection and the number of visits increased from the previous year by over one thousand. One prosecution was taken but by the end of the year the case had not been called in Court.

### TABLE XXVI

No. of premises registered at 31.12.73					No. of inspectors				
Division	Mech. Factories	Non- Mech. Factories	Building Operations or Works of Engineering Construction	Total	Mech. Factories	Non- Mech. Factories	Building Operations or Works of Engineering Construction	Total	
Central... ..	826	18	47	891	799	18	47	864	
Northern ... ..	316	6	21	343	316	6	21	343	
Eastern ... ..	461	46	—	507	354	36	—	390	
South-Eastern	310	5	12	327	310	5	12	327	
South Western	409	13	8	430	426	7	9	442	
Port/Food Section	99	2	—	101	99	2	—	101	
Total ... ..	2,421	90	88	2,599	2,304	74	89	2,467	

## DRAINAGE

Some 4,198 consultations took place with Architects and Contractors regarding drainage layouts for new buildings and alterations within existing buildings. The use of P.V.C. down pipes and drains is increasing each year and much care has to be exercised by staff to ensure that pipes and drains are installed in accordance with the Building Regulations.

All pipework in new buildings is tested by inspectors.

## RAG, FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

During the year there was a decrease of two in the number of registered premises and in respect of Licensed Premises the number remained unchanged at one. All premises were inspected at least once during the year.

TABLE XXVII

		Registered Premises	Licensed Premises	No. of Premises Inspected	No. of Visits
Central	...	2	—	2	2
Northern	...	3	—	3	3
Eastern	...	8	1	9	9
South-Eastern		9	—	9	13
South-Western		16	—	16	19
		—	—	—	—
Total	...	38	1	39	46
		<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>

## NOISE ABATEMENT

There was an increase in the number of complaints during the year and all fell in the "industrial" category.

People are more conscious of noise in the environment and the Department are only too willing to assist in abating the source of complaint. Much time is involved on the part of an inspector tracing noise sources and suggesting remedies. This also means that staff have to take readings often at unsociable hours to determine whether or not the complaint is justified.

The Noise Abatement Act, 1960, is likely to be repealed in 1974 and greater powers are anticipated in the new legislation. Such powers are likely to include noise abatement zones, the removal of the present exemption held by Statutory undertakers and powers to deal with building sites and the demolition of property.

TABLE XXVIII

		Industrial	Commercial	Dwelling Houses	Others
Central	...	21	11	3	1
Northern	...	5	2	3	1
Eastern	...	9	2	—	1
South-Eastern		13	2	—	3
South-Western		7	2	—	—
		—	—	—	—
Total	...	55	19	6	6
		<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>



## BROKERS' PREMISES

Some seventy-two applications were received from the Police Registrar in which the Department was asked to report on the suitability of the premises before a licence is granted. In some instances the report is unsatisfactory and the licence is withheld until the applicant meets the requirements of the Department.

### TABLE XXIX

Division		Total Number Registered
Central	...	22
Northern	...	6
Eastern	...	25
South-Eastern	...	15
South-Western	...	4
Total		<u>72</u>

## CARAVANS—RESIDENTIAL SITES

The number of residential sites remained unchanged from the previous year and in all represents some ninety spaces for caravans in the City.

### TABLE XXX

Division			No. of Sites	No. of Caravans for each Site Licensed	No. of Inspections
Central	...	...	—	—	—
Northern	...	...	4	64	30
Eastern	...	...	6	17	12
South-Eastern	...	...	3	9	8
South-Western	...	...	—	—	—
Total			<u>13</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>50</u>

## TRAVELLING PEOPLE—WINTER SITES

The Winter Sites in the City are occupied by Showmen from October until the end of March. These take the form of gap sites and are often different from year to year as redevelopment in the City

takes place. Despite the fact that the showmen are only in the City for six months in the year, it is my opinion that an area of the City should be earmarked for a permanent site where up-to-date facilities can be provided and thus avoid the unsightly appearance of caravans scattered on sites in built-up areas throughout the City.

TABLE XXXI

Division	No. of Winter Sites	No. of Caravans
Central	6	149
Northern	3	102
Eastern	6	95
South-Eastern	—	—
South-Western	2	73
Total	17	419

#### SWIMMING BATHS

Continued vigilance is exercised by the Department on the standard of swimming bath water in Public Ponds, Colleges, Schools, etc., from a chemical and bacteriological point of view.

Any drop in the standard is generally the result of defects in the plant and action is taken immediately.

TABLE XXXII  
SWIMMING BATHS

Division	No. of Public Swimming Baths	No. of Samples Chemical Analysis	No. of Samples Bacterio- logical Examination	No. of Pools Attached Schools and Colleges	No. of Samples Chemical Analysis	No. of Samples Bacterio- logical Examination	No. of Private Pools	No. of Samples Chemical Analysis	No. of Samples Bacterio- logical Examination
Central	3	3	40	10	—	94	3	—	29
Northern	6	—	55	9	—	93	—	—	—
Eastern	3	4	39	6	—	58	1	—	10
South-Eastern...	3	78	78	11	143	143	—	—	—
South-Western	4	3	33	6	—	51	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	19	88	245	42	143	439	4	—	39
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## WATER SUPPLIES

Samples of water are taken regularly from service reservoirs to the City and also in instances where there is suspicion about the wholesomeness of water at domestic supplies.

TABLE XXXIII

Division	No. of Samples Chemical Analysis	No. of Samples Bacteriological Examinations
Central ...	31	19
Northern ...	60	710
Eastern ...	61	1
South-Eastern ...	33	432
South-Western ...	12	4
Total ...	<u>197</u>	<u>1,166</u>

## AGED AND INFIRM PERSONS

Arrangements were made by staff during the year to have 381 houses cleaned which were occupied by Aged and Infirm Persons. In most instances these houses are directed to the attention of the Department by Geriatric Nurses and Social Workers. Inspectors in the course of their day-to-day duties also discover houses occupied by Aged or Infirm Persons and make arrangements to have them cleaned if the case is justified.

## DEPOSIT OF POISONOUS WASTE ACT, 1972

One hundred and thirty-seven notifications were received in the Department in terms of the Act and although most producers of waste are advising the appropriate authority the number of notifications suggests that some are not.

Almost all the waste that is produced and notified is deposited outwith the City Boundary.

Apart from volumes of waste being produced and deposited by large manufacturers small quantities sometimes cause problems and much thought has to be given on the ultimate method of disposal,

for example, a new business is set up in old premises and it is found that a number of unlabelled jars or bottles are left behind which contain unknown substances. These have to be analysed and either neutralized or disposed of in a safe manner.

In one instance, a research unit wished to dispose of 1 gm. of a form of "nerve gas". After contact was made by the Department to the Harwell Research Station it was decided that the safest method of disposal was by incineration and this was duly arranged in the presence of witnesses.

In 1974 it is anticipated that the Protection of the Environment Bill will become law and further powers will be given to ensure the safe disposal of poisonous waste and control over tips. It is also hoped that a new incineration plant will be completed in Scotland in 1974, which will deal with some of the more hazardous forms of poisonous waste at present being deposited on tips.

# TABLE XXXIV

## NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED 1973

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Waste Produced	14 Notifications 10,750 Gal 160 cu. yds 79 tons	10 Notifications 2,585 Gal 452 cu. yds 31 tons	14 Notifications 6,210 Gal 630 cu. yds 68 tons	10 Notifications 12,835 Gal 790 cu. yds 100 tons	8 Notifications 10,385 Gal 958 cu. yds 110 tons	3 Notifications 5,885 Gal 1,118 cu. yds 93 tons	13 Notifications 36,320 Gal 580 cu. yds 37 tons	16 Notifications 20,492 Gal 540 cu. yds 76 tons	12 Notifications 11,760 Gal 380 cu. yds 303 tons	10 Notifications 14,280 Gal 510 cu. yds 300 tons	17 Notifications 7,037 Gal 533 cu. yds 304 tons	10 Notifications 38,040 Gal 678 cu. yds 332 tons	137 176,579 Gal 7,329 cu. yds 1,835 tons
Waste Deposited	9,525 Gal 160 cu. yds 45 tons	2,585 Gal 452 cu. yds 30 tons	6,210 Gal 630 cu. yds 30 tons	8,635 Gal 790 cu. yds 60 tons	8,485 Gal 958 cu. yds 60 tons	5,885 Gal 1,118 cu. yds 60 tons	35,220 Gal 580 cu. yds 20 tons	19,142 Gal 480 cu. yds 69 tons	10,410 Gal 380 cu. yds 273 tons	14,040 Gal 460 cu. yds 300 tons	7,037 Gal 470 cu. yds 270 tons	38,040 Gal 598 cu. yds 292 tons	185,214 Gal 7,076 cu. yds 1,509 tons

## VOLUME OF WASTE

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Semi Solid	160 cu. yds 76 tons	452 cu. yds 31 tons	630 cu. yds 68 tons	790 cu. yds 100 tons	958 cu. yds 110 tons	1,118 cu. yds 95 tons	580 cu. yds 37 tons	540 cu. yds 76 tons	380 cu. yds 303 tons	510 cu. yds 300 tons	533 cu. yds 304 tons	678 cu. yds 332 tons	7,329 cu. yds 1,832 tons
Liquid	10,750 Gal 3 tons	2,585 Gal	6,210 Gal	12,835 Gal	10,385 Gal	5,885 Gal	36,320 Gal	20,492 Gal	11,760 Gal	14,280 Gal	7,037 Gal	38,040 Gal	176,579 Gal 3 tons

## QUANTITY DISPOSED

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Within LA area	33 tons	—	50 tons	40 tons	40 tons 300 Gal	50 tons	12 tons	12 tons	12 tons	—	24 tons	34 tons	307 tons 300 Gal
Outside LA area	10,750 Gal 160 cu. yds 46 tons	2,585 Gal 452 cu. yds 31 tons	6,210 Gal 630 cu. yds 18 tons	12,835 Gal 790 cu. yds 60 tons	10,085 Gal 958 cu. yds 70 tons	5,885 Gal 1,118 cu. yds 45 tons	36,320 Gal 580 cu. yds 25 tons	20,492 Gal 540 cu. yds 64 tons	11,760 Gal 380 cu. yds 291 tons	14,280 Gal 510 cu. yds 300 tons	7,037 Gal 533 cu. yds 280 tons	38,040 Gal 678 cu. yds 298 tons	176,279 Gal 7,329 cu. yds 1,528 tons

## ADAPTATION FOR HOME DIALYSIS UNIT

Under the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, Section 27, Local Authorities are empowered to provide facilities in the homes of patients for the use of Artificial Kidney Machines. The treatment involves new and difficult techniques and whether or not it is undertaken in hospital or in the home it is based on hospitals with full supporting facilities.

The Corporation continues its supporting role in relation to house adaptation and rehousing for home dialysis purposes. Six houses have been adapted at an average cost of £700 and a further house is in the course of adaptation. The full cost of the adaptation is borne by the Corporation with the provision of the Artificial Kidney Machine, drugs, dressings, concentrates, etc., being the responsibility of the Hospital.

The Corporation has agreed to the allocation of a unit bank of four apartment houses in various parts of the city, which would not preclude the possibility of a patient's existing home being adapted if it were in all respects suitable. The scheme will help alleviate delays experienced in rehousing for home dialysis.



## SECTION II

### PORT AND FOOD SECTION

#### PORT

Reorganisation, involving the Port Health Inspectors and the City Food Inspectorate, came into operation during the year. The integration of the two sections should lead to greater efficiency in handling foodstuffs, both at the docks and the retail trade in the shops. In the initial stages there were some administrative difficulties, but these were soon overcome.

The phased contraction of dock areas continues with Yorkhill Quay closing down after a long and varied history of shipping since it was opened in the year 1908.

There has been a slight decrease in the number of ships entering the Port. Approximately 1,427 ships with an aggregate tonnage of 3,027,276 were recorded. Seven hundred and eighty-six ships arrived from foreign ports in infected areas (85 direct and 184 via home ports) with 517 ships arriving from non-infected areas. The balance of 641 ships were coasters, 109 of which were from Eire.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1971

No quarantinable disease was reported on vessels entering the Port of Glasgow during the year and only a few minor illnesses were recorded.

"Radio Pratique" continues to operate successfully. Wireless messages are received from inward bound vessels from foreign ports requesting radio permission to enter port. These messages are received by coastal radio stations and passed to the Post Office Telecommunication Service. On receipt of a telegram, after business hours, at the Public Health Bar, the inspector on duty rota receives the information by telephone at his home. If there is no risk to public health he will communicate by telephone, with Portpatrick Radio Station granting radio permission to enter port. All vessels cleared by radio are visited, as soon as possible, by a Port Health Inspector.



## CASES OF ILLNESSES REPORTED ON VESSELS ON ARRIVAL AT GLASGOW

Disease	Hospital	Home	Clinic	Remained on Board	Died	Total
Chickenpox ...	—	—	—	2	—	2
Infective Hepatitis	1	—	—	—	—	1
Influenza ...	—	—	—	5	—	5
Malaria ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Meningitis ...	2	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia ...	2	—	—	—	—	2
Others ...	1	—	—	2	—	3
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	7	—	—	9	—	16
	==	==	==	==	==	==

A list of infected areas is prepared from the Weekly Epidemiological Record and copies are distributed to all officials involved in Sea and Airport duties.

## WATER SUPPLY

### *(a) Chemical*

Thirteen samples, eight from ships and five from dock hydrants were submitted to the City Analyst.

One sample from a ship was reported as unsuitable due to oil contamination. The master of the ship was advised to have the water tanks emptied, cleaned and the pipe lines flushed through with a solvent and all taps steam treated. The tanks were refilled, chlorinated and flushed out again. On refilling samples taken were reported satisfactory.

### *(b) Bacteriological*

Twenty-eight samples of domestic water from ships and dock hydrants were submitted to the City Bacteriologist and all were reported as satisfactory.

Three seamen on board a coasting vessel were reported to be recovering from a form of food poisoning. Samples of drinking water submitted to the bacteriologist were reported as unsatisfactory due to high bacterial counts and coliforms present. The master was advised to carry out chlorination and to flush-out through pipe lines.

## ALIENS ORDER, 1953

There was a slight increase in the number of aliens landed at the port. The comparable figure for the year 1973 was 106 as against 99 aliens in 1972.

### NATIONALITY

American	...	...	...	11
Argentinian	...	...	...	13
Austrian	...	...	...	1
Danish	...	...	...	3
Dutch	...	...	...	4
Finnish	...	...	...	2
German	...	...	...	16
Greek	...	...	...	17
Italian	...	...	...	7
Norwegian	...	...	...	19
Spanish	...	...	...	10
Swedish	...	...	...	1
Yugoslavian	...	...	...	2
Total				106

### HYGIENE IN CREWS' ACCOMMODATION

The number of defects found on ships during routine inspection continues to decrease. This is, no doubt, due to the new tonnage which provides a very high standard of accommodation for officers and ratings.

Five intimations were issued in terms of Section 19 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, to masters and 62 verbal warnings in respect of minor faults.

A total of 1,427 initial visits and 95 re-visits were made by the Port Inspectors during the year.

## SUMMARY OF STRUCTURAL AND OTHER DEFECTS

Accumulation of refuse on deck ... ..	7
Accumulation of refuse in crew quarters ... ..	1
Food lockers broken or dirty ... ..	1
Food preparation rooms, storerooms and equipment dirty	9
Galleys dirty ... ..	5
Quarters—approach alleyways dirty ... ..	2
Quarters—verminous ... ..	36
Scuppers choked ... ..	9
Wash basins—broken or defective ... ..	2
Wash basins—foul or dirty ... ..	1
Water closets—flushing apparatus defective ... ..	2
Water closets—foul or choked ... ..	4
Water closets—floors uneven or broken ... ..	1
Total ... ..	<u>80</u>

## IMMUNISATION OF SEAMEN

The Port Medical Staff provided 203 seamen with immunisation for yellow fever, 49 for cholera and 2 for smallpox.

## DANGEROUS DRUGS

No requests were received from Masters of foreign-owned ships to authorise the purchase of scheduled drugs to restock medical stores whilst in port.

## VENEREAL DISEASE

The two special clinics continue to operate at the Southern General Hospital and Black Street.

## HYGIENE IN DOCK AREAS

A complaint of dust was received from the Chief Public Health Inspector of Clydebank, arising from the discharge of cement clinker at Rothesay Dock, Clydebank.

Observations were carried out during the discharge of clinker from one or two vessels and it was apparent that some clinker over-

spilled from the crane grabs as the loaded grabs swung from the quayside to the intake hopper on the factory wall.

This clinker is composed of an admixture of chalk and clay taken from quarries in the River Thames estuary to be processed by subjection to a high temperature thereby rendering it into a clinker, composed mainly of small hard pellets or lumps with a slight residue of white dust.

The factory at Rothesay Dock is due to undergo extensive renovation during the next six months and meantime every effort will be made to minimise this dust nuisance, both at the dockside and in the factory itself.

#### FOOD HYGIENE (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1959/1966

No. of Premises	No. of Premises Inspected	No. of Visits
4	4	12

Two intimations of contraventions under these Regulations were sent out for dock canteens and remedial action was taken.

#### RAT DESTRUCTION

The total number of rats destroyed during the year was 149. Twenty-seven specimens of rats, 6 from ships and 21 from dock premises, were submitted to the Bacteriologist for examination. All were reported negative for *Pasteurella Pestis*.

#### ON BOARD FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS

Method Destruction	Infected Ports				Non-Infected Ports			
	R. Rattus		R. Norvegicus		R. Rattus		R. Norvegicus	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
H.C.N. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Methyl Bromide	40	33	—	1	—	—	—	—
Trapping	9	5	2	2	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	49	38	2	3	—	—	—	—
	==	==	==	==	==	==	==	==

## IN SHED AND DOCK PREMISES

		Male	Female	Total
R. Rattus	...	11	8	19
R. Norvegicus	...	22	16	38
		<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>
Total	...	33	24	57
		<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>

A heavy infestation of rats in the area surrounding the granary at Meadowside Quay was brought to the attention of the Clyde Port Authority.

There has been a considerable upheaval in the area outside the dock, due to redevelopment taking place with large scale demolition of housing and the removal of a railway embankment to provide for the Clydeside Expressway.

A firm of rodent exterminators are now operating in the dock area under contract to the Clyde Port Authority to eliminate this nuisance.

## INTERNATIONAL DERATTING AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES

The total number of certificates issued during the year was 202.

Deratting Certificates were issued to 5 ships, 4 after fumigation and one by trapping.

Ten Exemption Certificates were issued to new ships at the request of the builders or shipping companies and 25 Exemption Certificates issued to ships berthed at outlying ports at Ardrossan, Bowling, Cairnryan, Faslane, Finnart, Irvine and Troon.

## RAGS, HAIR, HIDES AND BONES

Forty-eight samples were drawn from consignments of wool, skins, hides and bone products. Three positive results for Anthrax were reported by the Bacteriologist, two bone and one hair sample.

The following table shows the amount of imported rags, hair, hides, bone and dried blood, with the country of origin.



Country of Origin	Rags		Hair		Hides		Wool		Bones		Dried	Blood
	Ships	Bdls	Ships	Bags	Ships	Bales	Ships	Bales	Ships	Bags	Ships	Bags
America ...	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentina ...	—	—	2	126	1	50	—	—	5	62,611	1	500
Ceylon ...	—	—	—	—	2	375	—	—	1	4,404	—	—
India ...	—	—	—	—	1	62	9	13,779	9	85,720	—	—
Kenya ...	—	—	—	—	2	202	1	52	—	—	—	—
New Zealand ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	203	—	—	1	1,000
Nigeria ...	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakistan ...	—	—	1	41	1	146	1	2,003	1	12,025	—	—
South Africa ...	—	—	—	—	4	853	1	267	1	1,000	1	1,000
South America ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6,250	—	—
Sudan ...	—	—	1	10	1	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanzania ...	—	—	2	82	2	352	—	—	—	—	—	—

## THE IMPORTED FOOD (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1968

In the year under review the volume of imported foods increased over the previous year. This may principally be accounted for by the transfer of the container traffic from other ports now being dealt with by the Port Food Inspectors, in place of the City inspectorate.

Nine hundred and seventy-six samples of foodstuffs were submitted to the City Analyst of which 71 were reported as unsatisfactory, principally due to moulds, insect infestation, oil contamination or non-compliance with legislative food standards.

One hundred and twenty-nine samples of foodstuffs were examined by the Bacteriologist who reported 14 as unsatisfactory, all from canned meats.

One hundred and two tons of imported foodstuffs were condemned being adjudged as unfit for human consumption, to be disposed of by the responsible officer. Fifty-two tons were diverted for animal feeding purposes, mostly grain and potatoes.

A large consignment of Australian Corned Beef consisting of 24 containers were landed at Tilbury Dock, London. Four of these containers, each containing 850 cartons (6 × A10) cans, arrived at Gartsherrie Container Depot, on route to Glasgow.

The food inspector was in attendance when the four containers were opened in the Glasgow warehouse. Early examination of the consignment revealed an unusual number of "blown" cans. The consignment was therefore detained pending further investigation. Samples were drawn for submission to the Bacteriologist and City Analyst.

A meeting was arranged with a representative from the London importers and after some discussion it was agreed to carry out 100 per cent. examination on this consignment.



Early reports from the Analyst indicated spoilage of the meat had commenced in one sample and the contents of another can was found to be in a semi-liquified condition and possessing a slight abnormal odour.

Early reports from the Bacteriologist stated the presence of Proteolytic Clostridium Species and Streptococcus Faecalis were isolated on direct culture.

The outcome of the 100 per cent. turnover of approximately 20,400 cans resulted in 991 cans which were found to be "blown" or in a doubtful category.

In all, 29 samples of canned meat were submitted from 12 codes involved in the consignment. Results varied from reports of profuse growths of bacteria to no growth of bacteria, unless after enrichment.

All relevant information on this investigation was passed to the Scottish Home and Health Department, Edinburgh.

Several shipments of lentils were wet damaged and contaminated with extraneous matter. The damaged bags were removed to a local firm of cereal millers for salvage operations. Approximately three tons were permitted to be sold for animal feeding.

A consignment of tea from Kenya was damaged with sea water. An Insurance survey was carried out and salvage operations were carried out at the tea merchants' warehouse.

#### PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1962, AS AMENDED

Thirty bags of Ajwan and 15 bags of Dill seeds were reported to contain a non-permitted preservative.

The consignment was surrendered for destruction.

#### LEAD IN FOOD (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1961, AS AMENDED

A consignment of 40 barrels of Indian Mango Chutney was reported to contain excess lead. This consignment was also surrendered and destroyed.

## REJECTED SHIP STORES

All ship provisions rejected by the Board of Trade Provision Inspectors are landed from the vessels to be dealt with by H.M. Customs Landing Officers to be disposed of by the Port Food Inspectors. These items are either condemned outright or allowed to be sold for animal feeding or industrial purposes under similar conditions as for condemned items of imported foodstuffs.

### THE IMPORTED FOOD (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1968

The following statement indicates the work done by the Veterinary Department during 1973.

		<b>Examined</b>	
<b>Beef</b>		Quarters	379
		Boxes	17,894
		Carcases	2,130
	<b>Mutton</b>	Carcases	27,906
	<b>Lamb</b>	Boxes	2,918
<b>Pork Offal</b>	Hearts	Box	1
<b>Lamb Offal</b>	Hearts	Boxes	104
	Livers	Boxes	256
	Sweetbreads	Bags	1
		<b>Condemned</b>	
	<b>Lamb</b>	Carcases	2

### EXAMINATION FOR SALMONELLA IN IMPORTED BONELESS BEEF AND MUTTON

One thousand, five hundred and fifty-three representative samples were taken. Forty-six of these were positive, of which 15 revealed the presence of *Salmonella typhimurium*; 14 *Salmonella havana*; 5 *Salmonella derby*; 3 *Salmonella give*; 1 *Salmonella derby* and *havana*; 1 *Salmonella newport*; 1 *Salmonella orion*; 1 *Salmonella onderstepoort*; 1 *Salmonella oranienburg*; 1 *Salmonella rubislaw*; 1 *Salmonella anatum*; 1 *Salmonella welikade*; and 1 *Salmonella* untypeable.

In the instances where positive samples of meat, etc., were obtained the Veterinary Surgeon reports that the product sampled was destroyed under his supervision.

## FOOD

### SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1956, THE MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND ALLIED ACTS, ORDERS AND REGULATIONS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1973

#### THE FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1956

##### INSPECTION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

Nine thousand, one hundred and thirty-eight visits were paid to food premises, including market, stores, wholesale and retail premises where food is prepared and distributed, during which 1,405 lots of food were examined, resulting in the issuing by the inspectorate of 5,370 Certificates of Condemnation for 96 tons, 8 cwts., 89 lb. of foodstuff unfit for human consumption, being 196 tons, 19 cwt., 7 lb. less than last year.

#### THE FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1956

##### COMPLAINTS OF SUSPECTED FOOD AND UNHYGIENIC CONDITIONS

There was a further rise in the number of complaints received by the Department. The number of complaints dealt with was 827 as against 753 last year and these involved the inspectorate in a total of 1,133 visits. Once again we were grateful for the assistance of the City Analyst and the City Bacteriologist in ascertaining the nature and substance of the extraneous matter contaminating the foodstuffs.

All complaints are fully investigated at point of sale and manufacturers contacted and complainers informed of action taken and in five instances the matter in question was referred to the Procurator-Fiscal.

#### THE SAUSAGE AND OTHER MEAT PRODUCT (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1967

The sampling of sausages and other meat products for meat content was continued this year and two hundred and six samples were submitted to the City Analyst, 135 beef, 50 pork and 21 various. Six beef sausages, thirteen pork sausages, one frankfurter and one

scotch pie were found to be deficient in meat content. Letters of advice indicating the amount of the deficiency were sent to those concerned.

# THE FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1956

TABLE SHOWING NATURE AND NUMBER OF TOTAL SAMPLES PROCURED AND EXAMINED DURING 1973

Article	Informal		Formal	
	Number Taken	Number Non-Genuine	Number Taken	Number Non-Genuine
Baking Powder, Golden Raising Powder ... ..	1	—	3	—
Bread ... ..	2	—	—	—
Butter ... ..	20	—	9	—
Cheese (including spreads and processed Cheese) ... ..	58	7	17	1
Coffee (including essences and mixtures) ... ..	4	—	—	—
Cream (including single, double and sterilised) ... ..	313	46	11	—
Dried and Preserved Fruit ... ..	13	—	20	—
Fish Cakes ... ..	2	—	—	—
Fish Pastes and Spreads ... ..	6	—	7	—
Flour and Self-Raising ... ..	1	—	2	—
Flour Mixtures (cake, pudding, sponge mixture and cake flour) ...	16	—	24	—
Fruit Conserves (e.g. tinned and bottled fruit) ... ..	46	—	4	—
Gelatine ... ..	1	—	1	—
Ice Cream ... ..	252	9	—	—
Ice Lollies ... ..	1	—	—	—
Jams, Jellies and Fruit Curds ...	41	2	15	—
Margarine ... ..	3	—	3	—
Meat Pies, Pastries and Sausage Rolls	3	—	2	—
Meat Pastes and Spread (chopped and potted) ... ..	74	4	17	1
Milk (excluded dried, condensed, evaporated and flavoured, etc. milk) ... ..	1,496	9	292	1
Milk (condensed and dried) ... ..	8	—	6	—
Mince ... ..	23	5	44	12
Saccharin ... ..	—	—	—	—
Salad Cream and Mayonnaise ... ..	—	—	3	—
Sausage and Sausage Meat ... ..	254	51	93	11
Soft Drinks (excluding fruit juices)	23	—	3	—
Spices and Condiments ... ..	95	1	33	—
Spirits ... ..	4	—	6	—
Suet ... ..	—	—	2	—
Sugar and Confectionery ... ..	19	1	8	—
Synthetic Cream ... ..	1	—	—	—
Table Jellies ... ..	27	—	8	—
Tomato Ketchup and Sauces ... ..	4	—	—	—
Other Articles (including all articles not named above) ... ..	791	—	277	3
Total ... ..	<u>3,602</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>910</u>	<u>29</u>

# THE MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914

## THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ACT, 1949 AND

## THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (SCOTLAND) ORDER, 1965/66

There are now 1,593 premises on the dairy register compared with 1,670 last year. This figure includes 9 producers, 6 creameries, 11 retailers holding supplementary licences and 1,567 retailers.

The average number of cows kept over the year was 322 although there is accommodation for 632 in the nine remaining farms. Visits of inspection and sampling numbered 160.

The number of visits of inspection paid to dairy premises totalled 3,062 when hygienic conditions were noted and intimations under the Hygiene Regulations issued where necessary.

Formal and informal samples amounted to 1,788. The average fat and solids-non-fat were 3.77 and 8.91 per cent. respectively.

The *Ultra High Temperature* milk plant continues to operate satisfactorily. Seventy-one samples were taken as against 68 the previous year and 3 samples were reported as not genuine. The average content was 3.70 per cent. fat and 8.75 per cent. solids-non-fat.

*Premium Milk*—Sixty-seven samples were obtained and examined and gave readings 4.51 per cent. fat and 8.92 per cent. solids-non-fat.

*Standard Milk*—Sixty-four samples were obtained and examined and gave readings of 4.29 per cent. fat and 8.96 per cent. solids-non-fat.

*Pasteurised Milk*—Eight hundred and twenty-one samples were obtained and examined giving an average fat content of 3.78 per cent. and solids-non-fat 8.86 per cent. These figures show a slight increase from last year.

No *Sterilised Milk* is processed or sold in the City.

### MILK SUPPLIED TO THE HOSPITALS AND THE REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

This service to the Board was continued. The results are as shown below.

			Examined	Failed
"Premium"	...	...	—	—
"Standard"	...	...	—	—
"Pasteurised"	...	...	245	28
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...		245	28
			<hr/>	<hr/>



Last year a total of 29 samples failed out of a total of 258.

*Milk for School Children*—Pasteurised milk only is supplied to the City Schools and as last year by four contractors. Seventy-two samples were examined in terms of the Milk (Special Designations) Order. One failed the coliform test while four samples were subjected to the biological test, all gave negative results. The quality was maintained, the average fat content was 3·81 per cent. and solids-non-fat 8·90 per cent. These figures show a slight improvement on the fat content from last year. The total consumption for the year was 519,328 gallons.

*Milk Dispensing Machines*—Regular sampling continues in this field and during the year 79 samples were examined of which 14 or 17·72 per cent, failed the coliform test prescribed in the Order for pasteurised milk, as against 27·35 per cent. for last year.

## THE CREAM (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1970

### *Dairy Cream*

There were 462 samples of dairy cream examined bacteriologically during the year and 111 of these were considered unsatisfactory because of high count (over 50,000 per gram) and/or the presence of coliform organisms. In addition, 288 were examined in terms of the Regulation ; 14 failed to conform because of minor deficiencies of fat. The figure of 288 is greater than last year while the failures are lower. Results of unsatisfactory samples were notified by letter to the dairymen concerned.

### *Cleansing of Milk Bottles and Cans*

Two hundred and seventy-two washed bottles and 130 cans from distributors of milk in the City were taken for bacteriological examination, only 53 bottles and 40 cans failed to pass the test. All adverse reports were reported to the distributors concerned, followed by inspection and resampling.

### *The Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948*

### *The Ice Cream (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations, 1948 to 1961*

Registered ice cream dealers on the register now number 232 while 510 Certificates of Registration are held in respect of vehicles.



Certificates of Authorisation issued and recorded during the year numbered 249 being 31 less than last year.

Inspections were made of 1,889 vehicles and during the summer months, the exercise of inspecting ice cream vehicles and other street trading vehicles on Sunday afternoons was continued. Traders whose vehicles did not conform to the requirements were warned that action would be taken under the Food Hygiene Regulations if conditions did not improve and in some instances legal proceedings were instituted.

Three hundred and forty-one samples were obtained, of which 204 or 59·82 per cent., were satisfactory, compared with 174 or 62·36 per cent. last year, while 129 (37·83 per cent.) samples failed in count or coliform. Of the 341 informal samples taken, 212 were subjected to both chemical and bacteriological examination, while 129 were sent for bacteriological examination only. Of 212 samples, only nine (4·24 per cent.) failed to comply with the legal chemical standard.

Samples which failed either of the tests were followed up with advice and repeat samples invariably complied.

#### *Cleansing of Returnable Bottles Other than Milk Bottles*

Samples of washed bottles from beer and mineral-water bottlers and manufacturers were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year. Of the 141 bottles submitted, 72 of them fulfilled the requirements which is a standard recommended by the Home and Health Department. Where the samples did not meet the recommended standard manufacturers were informed and subsequent samples taken.

#### *Bye-laws for Regulating Street Trading*

During the year, 2,890 visits and inspections were carried out in respect of vehicles and storage accommodation and amended instructions regarding type of vehicle, were issued on the renewal of permits in an effort to improve the standard, bearing in mind the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

#### *Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959/1966*

The inspectorate carried out a larger number of inspections during which contraventions of both structural and non-structural were noted. This necessitated the issuing of numerous intimations listing 3,944 contraventions of the Regulations, which was an increase in the number

dealt with last year. Three Statutory Notices were also issued for structural contraventions. During the year 8 cases were reported to the Fiscal, 4 being successful and four still pending. Fines amounting to £115 were imposed.

*The Labelling of Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1970*  
*The Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, Section 6*

A regular check was made on all samples of prepacked goods submitted to the City Analyst for misleading descriptions and infringements of the above legislation. Many enquiries were made from manufacturers, packers and printers seeking advice on the proper labelling of a large range of commodities. Many sample labels and cartons were submitted and opinion expressed. During the year 51 minor labelling deficiencies were reported by the Analyst.

*Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland) 1932, Section 15*

Four certificates of approval, two less than last year were granted in respect of storage accommodation and 86 certified copies of these certificates 4 more than last year, were issued for vehicles operating from these premises.

*Imitation Cream*  
*Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, Section 6*

The number of samples taken was 36 compared with 45 last year. Thirty-two, or 88.88 per cent., were satisfactory. These figures are based on the same standard as recommended for ice cream, namely, 50,000 colonies per gram.

Notices of unsatisfactory results were sent to bakers from whom such samples were obtained.

*Egg—The Liquid Egg (Pasteurised) (Scotland) Regulations, 1963*

The one breaking-out plant in the City continues to operate satisfactorily, the 22 samples taken, being reported "No Salmonella isolated" and conforming to the Amylase test.

# SPECIAL SANITARY OPERATIONS

## (a) Food and Drugs, etc.

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
<b>1. Dairies—</b>							
Registered during year ...	175	209	173	176	227	133	104
Removed from Register ...	166	148	196	225	252	221	181
On Register at 31st December ...	1,758	1,829	1,794	1,759	1,758	1,670	1,593
Number of Inspections ...	5,132	5,346	5,052	4,664	5,531	4,190	3,062
Contraventions of Orders, Acts and Bye-laws ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prosecutions for same ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repairs or Improvements effected ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>2. Dealers in Ice Cream—</b>							
Registered during year :							
Premises ...	11	9	12	11	11	18	7
Vehicles ...	58	49	89	67	66	101	71
Removed from Register:							
Premises ...	36	11	25	45	48	45	10
Vehicles ...	41	45	54	78	63	67	24
On Register at 31st December:							
Premises ...	343	341	327	293	262	235	232
Vehicles ...	407	411	448	437	429	463	510
Number of inspections ...	1,940	2,063	1,816	1,837	1,719	1,389	1,889
Contraventions of Acts, Orders or Bye-laws ...	37	40	—	—	—	—	—
Prosecutions for same ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repairs or Improvements effected ...	37	40	—	—	—	—	—
<b>3. Byres for Milch Cows—</b>							
Number of Dairy Byres as at 31st December ...	29	29	29	24	24	17	24
Number of Cows licensed for ...	937	937	937	833	733	632	632
Average number kept ...	783	721	670	421	423	324	271
Number of Inspections ...	251	248	216	183	153	148	160
<b>4. Unwholesome Food—</b>							
Number of Inspections...	9,558	9,391	10,321	10,142	10,290	10,937	9,138
Number of Lots dealt with ...	2,089	1,946	1,872	1,805	1,620	1,646	1,405
Nature of Food destroyed at Inspector's instance with Owner's consent ...	Tons 230	Tons 227	Tons 172	Tons 335	Tons 257	Tons 293	Tons 96
Assorted Foodstuffs ...	Cwt. 4 110½	Cwt. — 110	Cwt. 5 30½	Cwt. 19 8	Cwt. 13 78	Cwt. 7 96	Cwt. 8 89

5. *Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act—*

		1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Informal Samples analysed ...		3,474	3,416	3,218	3,079	2,724	3,075	3,602
Statutory Samples analysed ...		1,304	1,233	1,134	1,036	924	940	910
Statutory Samples found non-genuine ...		47	35	26	32	26	95	29
Proceedings instituted ...		37	24	19	30	15	58	29
Number of Convictions ...		37	24	18	30	15	46	24
Amounts of Fines imposed ...		£185	£152	£115	£225	£84	£472	£260
Number dismissed or found "Not Guilty" ...		—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Number Deserted Simpliciter ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Number No Action ...		—	—	1	2	13	6	—
Number Dismissed ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number Admonished ...		2	—	—	2	—	—	1
Number Acquitted ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number Pending ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	3

# ABSTRACT OF COURT PROCEEDINGS

## ADULTERATED SAMPLES AND CONTRAVENTIONS DURING 1973

No. of Com- plaints	Nature of Complaints and Alleged Offences	No. of Convic- tions	Amount of Fines Imposed	Number Admonished	Number Deserted	No. Action
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### *Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956*

7	<i>Mince</i> — Contained preservative during prescribed period	5	£50	1	1	—
3	<i>Mince</i> — Contained an excess of preservative	3	£35	—	—	—
2	<i>Mince</i> — Contained unpermitted preservative	2	£20	—	—	—
3	<i>Mince</i> — Contained added cereal	3	£40	—	—	—
8	<i>Sausage</i> — Contained an excess of preservative	8	£75	—	—	—
1	<i>Milk</i> — Deficient in Milk Fat	1	£10	—	—	—
5	<i>Unsound Food</i> — Stored for retail	2	£30	—	—	3 (Pending)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	—	24	£260	1	1	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

### *Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914*

1	Carrying on business of dairyman without Registration	1	£5	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	1	£5	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

### *Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959/1966*

3	Structural Contraventions	2	£35	—	—	1 (Pending)
5	Non-structural Contraventions	2	£80	—	—	3 (Pending)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	4	£115	—	—	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

### *Glasgow Corporation Order Confirmation Act, 1963* *Section 3*

1	Keeping live poultry without obtaining a Licence	1	£5	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	1	£5	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39	<i>Grand Total</i> —	30	£385	1	1	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—



# SECTION III

## AIR PURIFICATION

### AIR POLLUTION CONTROL OPERATION

Air pollution operations are required to encompass all the sources of air pollution in order to effect and assure their control. This not only requires the detection, apprehension and prosecution of those who blatantly violate the regulations, but also include any other measures which will influence compliance and control through active co-operation with industry and good public relations.

The deployment of the staff is based on two considerations—surveillance and inspection. The eight technical assistants who are responsible for the supervision of the Smoke Control Areas and patrol all the areas at different times each day. These random observations give a good coverage of the Smoke Control Areas and most of the recurring contraventions can usually be detected within a reasonable period. Weekend and evening duties are carried out as required. The outer areas are patrolled in vehicles, while the more congested areas in the city centre are covered on foot. In the central area, vantage points are used as frequently as field time will allow. For the purpose of corroboration of evidence, the technical assistants work in pairs.

The three smoke inspectors who deal with the more technical aspects of air pollution control carry out frequent inspections of industrial premises, noting any alterations which may take place in equipment and operation. These plant inspections are particularly important during shut-down periods of holidays and the off-heating season to ensure that necessary cleaning, maintenance and alterations are carried out. In the past it was found that the cleaning of boiler flues and chimneys in some cases was “overlooked”, which resulted in problems of soot and grit discharge during the following winter period. In this inspection work, industrial management have co-operated well with the Air Pollution Control Unit in an atmosphere of mutual confidence.

The following table indicates the extent and general pattern of the work carried out by the staff during 1973 :—

Number of observations	...	...	...	...	...	4,192
Number of inspections of steam boiler and other furnaces						1,490
Number of intimations of excess smoke	...	...	...	...	...	499



## INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS

Complaints lodged by the public generally fall into two categories—those dealing with specific sources and those referring in general terms to the prevailing air pollution conditions for the wider area. In the latter case, information from the Department on the air pollution control programme for their area is usually sufficient to satisfy the complainants.

Citizen complaints serve a very useful function in air pollution control and simplify the field work. Most of the complaints are received by telephone. At times the information given can be misleading. Statements that the conditions complained of happen “all the time” are sometimes traced to an occasion the previous week. It is not uncommon for a complaint to be lodged by one person on behalf of another. Great tact and diplomacy must be exercised by the inspectors when investigating such complaints.

A large proportion of all the complaints dealt with referred to misdemeanours in the domestic field of smoke control, together with the unauthorised sale of bituminous coal in the Smoke Control Areas. Regardless of the efforts to stop the retailing of coal in these areas, a number of merchants are still active, despite the fact that they have been prosecuted on several occasions. At a joint meeting between the Scottish Regional Panel of the Coal Merchants' Association and this Department, it was agreed that the persistent offenders would be expelled from the Association. During the year under review, six coal merchants have had their membership terminated, several other merchants received stern warnings. It is hoped that this will have a salutary effect on the remainder.

A number of complaints alleging heavy smoke emissions from large steam boiler and process plant were dealt with during the year. Usually these complaints relate to installations which are reaching the end of their economic life. It is therefore ironical that a modern oil fired boilerhouse in the north-west of the City, which replaced a coal fired plant, should be the cause of complaints. From the date of their installation, these new boilers were a source of annoyance, constantly breaking down or malfunctioning. Though every effort was made by the factory engineers to keep the plant operating within the terms of the Clean Air Acts, it became quite apparent that the boiler manufacturers would have to be informed of the unsatisfactory operation of their product. At the request of this Department, the head office

of the boiler manufacturers was contacted and informed that the unsatisfactory combustion conditions would no longer be tolerated and insisted that the inherent faults in the boiler equipment be rectified. A senior member of the staff from the boiler manufacturer duly arrived and personally organised a thorough investigation of the problem. This resulted in a number of modifications being carried out, together with the replacement of some of the burner equipment. Combustion conditions are now good.

Even the well maintained boilerhouse can be a source of pollution complaints under certain circumstances, During the summer, the boilerplant serving a west-end hospital developed a fault which caused the emission of dense smoke. This plant consists of three oil fired boilers, two being operational at all times to meet the steam demand. When the fault developed on one of the steaming boilers, the boiler operators were unable to use the standby unit which was at that time opened up for annual inspection and maintenance. As the essential steam services had to be maintained in the hospital, the engineering staff persevered for two days with the faulty unit until the service engineers replaced the faulty equipment. The hospital has now negotiated a service contract with the burner manufacturers which should guarantee quicker action in event of a similar breakdown in the future. The hospital engineer has also agreed to install a smoke alarm which will immediately notify the boiler operator of any fault in the combustion operation.

The vigorous action by the air pollution control inspectors against the indiscriminate burning of scrap cars, electrical cable, etc., has considerably reduced the number of complaints lodged regarding this offensive practice. The Department is well aware that this improvement could only be temporary, consequently regular surveillance is kept on the known sources of this form of air pollution.

#### GRIT, DUST AND FUME

Under the terms of the Clean Air Acts, "grit" is defined as particles exceeding 76 microns in size and "fume" as solid particulate matter smaller than dust. Though there is no official definition of "dust", it is generally accepted as being within the range of 1 micron and 76 microns—"fume" being taken as sub-micronic in size.

Although all combustion processes, including domestic fires, contribute in some degree to the grit, dust and fume burden of the environ-

ment in the large industrial areas, the principal sources are the complex processes registered under the Alkali and Works Regulations. The control of "noxious or offensive" gases from some 59 different classes of works, ranging from the manufacture of steel and chemicals to the combustion plant in power stations, is exercised by the H.M. Industrial Pollution Inspectorate, Scottish Development Department, in Edinburgh. The City's air pollution control officers have always worked in close liaison with H.M. Inspectorate by carrying out inspection and observation work in Registered Premises and submitting the reports to them for their attention.

The discharge of stack solids can be a most troublesome form of nuisance, and practicable effort is made to minimise grit and dust emissions. The various technical problems associated with the complete elimination of emissions are well recognised and in many cases the degree of emission control varies according to circumstances. Since the degree of efficiency and sophistication of the arrestment plant required increases as the particle size decreases, the equipment for grit and dust control is expensive to install and operate. The capital and running costs entailed when dealing with dust and fume control accounts for the reluctance on the part of many industrialists to voluntarily install the necessary equipment.

The lack of adequate fume and dust arrestment for the arc furnaces at the Parkhead Forge has been commented on in previous annual reports. The new gas washing plant installed during the year did not come up to expectations. Frequent breakdowns in the unit resulted in clouds of unscrubbed metal oxides and fume being discharged into the atmosphere during the loading and oxygen lancing operation. Following a strong protest from this Department to the Scottish Development Department regarding the unsatisfactory conditions at the Forge, the H.M. Industrial Pollution Inspector issued an order to the Forge management stating that no steel manufacture would be permitted until the gas washing plant was put into good working order. This ultimatum brought a marked improvement in the emission control from the arc furnaces.

The large chemical works in Camlachie, which has over the years achieved a certain notoriety as a source of air pollution, was again involved in a series of complaints, though this time regarding excessive noise. This noise was caused by a fan attached to a new bag filter unit which had been installed at the request of the Department to reduce the particulate emission from the works. Following meetings

with the works' management, the arrestment plant was shut down until modifications were made to both the fan impellor and the trunking, which reduced the noise nuisance to acceptable levels.

During the month of February, a registered chemical works in the Plantation area was the subject of complaints from adjoining properties. These complaints alleged heavy fume emission from the works. As two schools were in close proximity to these chemical works, the Department gave the matter their immediate attention. Investigation by the air pollution control inspectors revealed defects in the process pollution control equipment. This information was immediately relayed to the H.M. Industrial Pollution Inspector with strong recommendations that this particular process be closed down immediately. The offending process plant was accordingly shut down and remained out of action until the pollution control equipment had been repaired.

## INCINERATION

Because of the large volume of plastic and paper packaging in present day use, the problem of its disposal has accelerated the trend for on-site incineration.

Though the Corporation Cleansing Department have been coping with the general increase in volume of both the domestic and trades' waste, the extensive fire at the Polmadie Works threw additional loading on the remaining municipal incinerators. As the new Dawsholm Works was shut down for maintenance at this time, the Cleansing Department had to re-open the inefficient Haghill Destructor. Though every effort was made to minimise smoke and flyash emissions, neither the material being burned nor the plant itself were conducive to smokeless combustion. The burning at Haghill Works was discontinued when the Dawsholm Destructor completed its overhaul.

The disposal of waste oil from garages, etc., has been a source of concern to local authorities since in many cases it was dumped into the sewers. After discussions with an industrial burner manufacturer, the Department approached the Director of Cleansing with a proposal for the installation of equipment which would burn this waste oil efficiently in the trades' waste incinerator at the Govan Works. As



well as relieving the sewers of oil contamination, the burning of the oil in the incinerator would serve a dual purpose, viz. :—

- (1) by using the proposed system in the trades' waste incinerator as an afterburner, the volatile waste could be burned with a substantial reduction in the smoke emitted ;
- (2) the heat generated by the burning of this sludge oil will be recovered by a waste heat boiler which supplies steam services to the works.

The Hospital Boards and Universities have also shown an interest in this proposal as they require to dispose of a quantity of toluene scintillator waste at regular intervals. At present this scintillator waste is burned on the ground at the Corporation Coup, causing a great deal of smoke. Following meetings with the Petroleum Officer, Master of Works and Scottish Development Department, the Director of Cleansing was authorised by his Committee to implement the proposal. This is an excellent sample of interdepartmental co-operation to our mutual benefit.

Further meetings have taken place between the Air Pollution Control and the Hospital Boards regarding the incineration of hospital waste. It is abundantly clear that in many cases the individual hospital incinerators are incapable of meeting the requirements of the Clean Air Acts when burning their waste. An inspection at one of the leading city hospitals revealed that neither the afterburners nor the arrestment equipment were functioning. In many cases, inspections have found the incinerators to be grossly overloaded.

The Department has always felt that with proper organisation, most of the hospital waste could be uplifted by the City's Cleansing Department and burnt efficiently in the Dawsholm Destructor. The Western and Gartnavel Group of Hospitals has recently contracted the Cleansing Department to uplift their hospital waste. The Department is pressing the other hospitals in the City to follow suit, particularly those situated within the Smoke Control Areas.

#### PRIOR APPROVAL APPLICATIONS

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956, SECTION 3—CLEAN AIR ACT, 1968,  
SECTIONS 3, 4 AND 6

Probably one of the most important methods of abating air pollution is to ensure that all new combustion and pollution control equipment

is of the highest standards, the greater the operating efficiency, the less air pollution.

Considerable progress has been made in the design of combustion equipment in recent years, but if the standard of maintenance is low, these units can become sources of air pollution nuisance. When approval for boiler or process equipment is granted under Section 3 of the Principal Act, it is stipulated that the plant must be properly operated and maintained and be able to operate as far as practicable smokelessly when burning the fuel for which it was designed.

The control of grit and dust emissions is dealt with under the terms of the Clean Air Act, 1968, Section 3. Subject to the exemptions made by the Secretary of State under Section 4, all new combustion plant above a specified rating must be equipped with grit and dust arrestment plant.

Applications for approval of a chimney height are dealt with under Section 6 of the Clean Air Act, 1968. The local authority must consider an application under this Section and give a written decision within 28 days of receiving the application unless it has been agreed in writing to extend the period. Approval of a chimney height will not be granted unless the local authority is satisfied that the height will be sufficient to prevent, so far as is practicable, any smoke, grit or fume from the chimney becoming prejudicial to health or a nuisance. An approval can be granted subject to conditions as to the rate or quality of the chimney effluent.

The number of applications dealt with in the year under review amounted to 89. Though reduced in number compared to the previous year, several of the applications were extremely time consuming, being of a complex nature, which entailed a considerable number of meetings with consultants and planners.

Apart from a number of small gas fired units, all the applications for prior approval of combustion plant referred to oil fired installations.

#### SHIPPING IN DOCK AND HARBOUR AREA

Foreign registered vessels as well as British shipping must comply with the "Dark Smoke (Permitted Period) (Vessels) Regulations, 1969". British naval vessels and visiting foreign men of war are, however, exempted from Section 20 of the Principal Act, which deals



with shipping. Any complaints against these exempted vessels for contravention of the Clean Air Regulations are dealt with by the appropriate Government Minister.

These "Permitted Period Regulations" recognise that it is very difficult to manoeuvre the average merchant ship without causing some smoke discharge. Many sudden changes in steam demand are required when vessels are canting and berthing in confined waters. The boiler-men, under these conditions, are required to cut the oil burner units on and off as fast as possible, which can lead to short bursts of smoke.

Regular inspections are carried out by the inspectors of ships on the city docks and notices explaining the Clean Air Act legislation circulated. With a few exceptions, ships' officers are willing to abide by the regulations. Most of the exceptions refer to foreign registered ships. When confronted with evidence of violating the Clean Air Acts, the foreign master and officers find difficulty in understanding the language. In some cases it is not possible to take court action against these vessels because of the difficulty involved in serving the Statutory Notice of Offence on the owner of the ship. The Government has been asked to give the local authorities power to take proceedings against the owners of these foreign vessels through their accredited agents.

Though 25 Notices of Offence were served on ships in the harbour during 1973, only three cases were taken to Court.

#### ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION ESTIMATION, RECORDING AND INSTRUMENTATION

Though the Air Pollution Control Unit still takes an active interest in the levels of smoke and sulphur dioxide at the atmosphere by operating sixteen volumetric analysis units throughout the City for the National Survey on Air Pollution, the monitoring work carried out by the staff now covers a much wider field of pollutants.

Included in the National Survey for Air Pollution is the data obtained from the 14 Standard Rainwater Deposit Gauges, 11 of these deposit gauge sites are within the City limits with the remaining 3 in rural areas for standards. These gauges are uplifted monthly and analysed by the City Analyst for soluble and insoluble matter.

The figures in the table at the end of this report have been calculated from the results of City Analyst's tests.

During the year special surveys were carried out to determine the level of a variety of pollutants at different sites in the City. Amongst the pollutants monitored were carbon monoxide, acetic acid, phosphoric acid mist, sulphur dioxide and lead.

In response to the Scottish Development Department circular regarding lead in the environment, further samples of street dust in the vicinity of lead processing works were taken. In normal circumstances the recommendations are that these tests be carried out every six months but more frequently if the results indicate a local problem. Apart from an abnormally high reading outside the gate of one works, the lead content in the dust samples has been within tolerable limits. Though these lead levels are generally acceptable, the Director of Cleansing has agreed to have his street washing machines pay particular attention to the areas adjoining lead works to minimise the possibility of children ingesting accumulated lead in the street dust.

In conjunction with the Warren Spring Laboratory, Department of Trade and Industry, the Department is participating in a National Survey on Road Vehicle Pollution. This survey, known as the "Five Town Survey" will be carried out in London, Cambridge, Birmingham and Cardiff, as well as Glasgow. This unit, which is sited in a basement room of the Central Station Hotel, records on tape at five minute intervals the concentration of carbon monoxide and total hydrocarbons sampled at the roadside. The measurement of smoke and lead in the atmosphere at the roadside sampling point is also carried out.

As in previous years, the technical assistant responsible for this instrumentation work acted as a liaison between the Department and outside bodies interested in various aspects pertaining to air pollution in the city.

#### PROSECUTIONS TAKEN DURING THE YEAR

One hundred and thirty cases were dealt with by the Stipendiary Magistrates at the Central, Govan and Marine Courts, for offences under the terms of the Clean Air Acts, 1956 and 1968.

Of these eighty-one cases related to the illegal sale of bituminous coal in the Smoke Control Areas. The following were the findings of the Courts :—

- 9 pled guilty and were each fined £5
- 1 pled guilty and was fined £7
- 45 pled guilty and were each fined £10
- 23 pled guilty and were each fined £15
- 1 pled guilty and was fined £20
- 2 failed to appear—warrants issued.

The emission of smoke from domestic fires burning bituminous coal in the Smoke Control Areas resulted in forty-four cases being called in Court. The findings of the Courts were as follows :—

8 pled guilty and were all admonished  
3 pled guilty and were each fined £2  
20 pled guilty and were each fined £3  
13 pled guilty and were each fined £5.

Two hundred and thirty-one warning letters were sent to tenants in the Smoke Control Areas for contraventions of the Clean Air Acts, 1956 and 1968.

In the industrial field punitive action was taken against two factories for contravention of Section 1 of the Clean Air Act, 1968, each being fined £10.

Court action was also taken against three foreign registered vessels in the port for emission of dark smoke in excess of the permissible limits. All pled guilty, two receiving fines of £10 each, the other £5.

# AVERAGE DEPOSIT OF EACH ELEMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION FOR EACH MONTH OF 1973

## MILLIGRAMS PER SQUARE METRE PER DAY

		Insoluble Matter				Included in Soluble										Total Solids								
		Rainfall in millimetres		Tar		Carbonaceous less tar		Ash		Total Insoluble Matter		Total Soluble Matter		Sulphate as SO <sub>4</sub>		Chloride as Cl		Total Solids 1973						
Month																								
Mean of 11 Stations	January	90.9	1.5	19.9	52.3	73.9	58.7	18.7	132.6	136.4	158.4	203.8	226.5	372.7	151.3	1967								
Mean of 11 Stations	February	70.2	2.5	22.5	50.9	76.0	78.8	14.5	133.3	133.3	194.2	294.5	139.7	114.2	240.8									
Mean of 9 Stations	March	14.4	1.7	14.8	28.2	44.7	30.1	6.6	81.4	131.0	155.0	126.6	171.5	274.0	304.5									
Mean of 11 Stations	April	67.4	2.2	38.9	79.9	121.0	69.0	13.5	18.0	190.0	165.8	149.3	130.3	139.8	151.3									
Mean of 11 Stations	May	73.5	4.4	44.0	62.6	111.0	61.0	20.3	7.5	172.0	176.5	173.0	151.2	148.0	180.2									
Mean of 11 Stations	June	51.0	2.2	10.9	38.5	51.6	43.4	6.9	9.9	94.8	124.2	89.9	215.2	171.0	164.1									
Mean of 10 Stations	July	65.6	4.1	26.9	48.2	79.2	46.4	13.8	3.0	125.6	113.5	118.5	85.5	89.5	86.5									
Mean of 11 Stations	August	57.6	1.8	29.5	59.6	90.9	52.1	15.0	5.5	143.0	48.7	159.3	84.4	108.3	101.0									
Mean of 9 Stations	September	61.7	3.5	51.5	79.8	134.4	52.7	14.7	9.8	187.5	55.2	96.2	117.1	126.4	223.5									
Mean of 11 Stations	October	50.5	1.5	13.1	29.5	44.1	34.5	12.1	5.0	78.6	130.4	126.1	143.5	147.8	160.5									
Mean of 11 Stations	November	80.0	1.5	19.8	34.3	55.6	70.7	13.8	24.2	126.3	172.1	129.1	224.2	176.2	157.8									
Mean of 11 Stations	December	114.5	2.8	27.5	51.9	82.3	84.5	23.5	26.7	166.9	151.8	171.7	170.3	193.5	127.0									
Average of all Gauges in Mg/m <sup>2</sup> /day for year 1973		66.4	2.4	26.6	51.3	80.4	56.8	14.4	13.3	137.8	128.2	143.2	159.9	153.1	172.6	162.5								

Due to vandalism a number of gauges had to be excluded from the Monthly average.

## SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

The City's Clean Air Campaign continues and at present Glasgow has 24 Smoke Control Areas, 23 of which are operative. A further Order for the Ward of Partick West is in the course of presentation to the Secretary of State for his approval.

Smoke Control Orders in Glasgow cover 68 per cent. of the acreage of the City, 58 per cent. of the houses and 60 per cent. of the population. The City has now 172,267 houses under operative Smoke Control Orders.

The table on page 69 and the map on page 68 illustrates the progress since the beginning of the campaign.

While the City has achieved a 68 per cent. reduction in smoke, of the smoke that remains 80 per cent. is attributable to the use of raw coal in domestic open fires. The average winter reading for smoke in Glasgow is 89 ug/M3 as against average readings of less than 40 ug/M3 in the South of England.

The administration of Smoke Control is now entering a new phase. Whereas in the past it has been possible to exclude wards which are likely to be the subject of redevelopment, this will not be the case in the future. To achieve a smoke free city by 1980 it must be accepted that properties subject to plans for redevelopment, etc., with a life expectancy of more than five years should be included in future Smoke Control Area Orders. The health of the citizens, the effect on stonework, paintwork, metals and furnishings and time off work, far outweigh the possible minimal cost wastage in implementing the terms of the Clean Air Act.

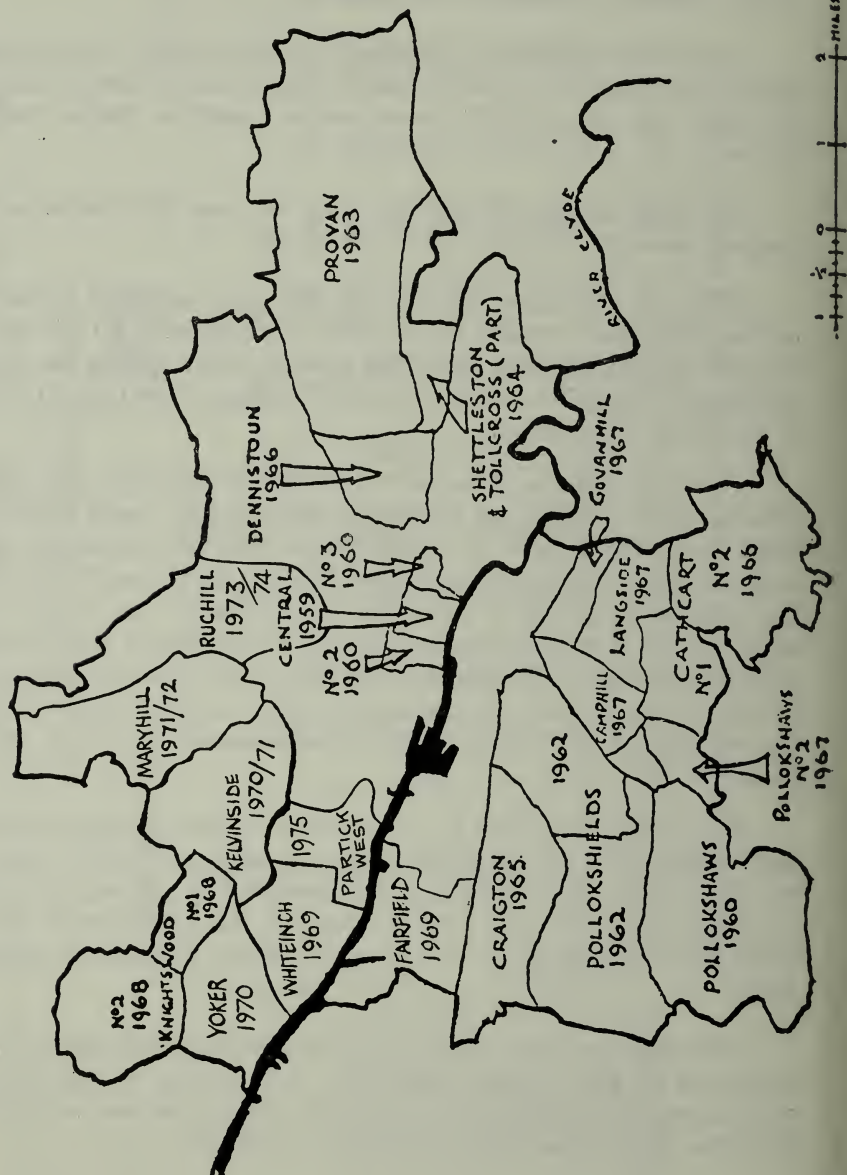
The cost of the Clean Air Programme to date is approximately £3.5 million with an Exchequer grant of some £1.9 million paid to the Corporation. The effects on health, property, etc., already indicated costs the City millions of pounds, therefore, the continuation of the Clean Air Programme is an exercise in preventive medicine at minimal costs.

The operative date of the Ruchill Smoke Control Order has been postponed to 31st October, 1974, due to the spate of crises in the various associated industries. It would appear that we are moving from the age of abundance to the age of scarcity.



# CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW

## CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956—SMOKE CONTROL AREAS





# CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956 — SMOKE CONTROL AREAS.

Area.	Date of Order.	Date of Approval by Secretary of State.	Order comes into Force.	Acreeage.	No. of Industrial Premises.	No. of Commercial Premises.	No. of Dwellings.	No. of Other Premises.
Central	11th Dec., 1958	15th Apr., 1959	15th Oct., 1959	201	420	3,546	253	34
Central No. 2 (Ex-tension West of Central)	24th Dec., 1959	29th Mar., 1960	15th Oct., 1960	160	113	2,154	634	45
Central No. 3 (Ex-tension East of Central)	24th Dec., 1959	29th Mar., 1960	15th Oct., 1960	91	48	341	1,436	15
Pollokshaws	24th Dec., 1959	29th Mar., 1960	15th Dec., 1960	2,794	36	85	10,750	203
Pollokshields	9th June, 1960	26th Apr., 1961	15th May, 1962	1,239	22	252	3,749	81
Pollokshields (No. 2)	22nd Dec., 1960	29th Aug., 1961	30th Sept., 1962	2,010	3	54	6,852	49
Provan	21st Dec., 1961	4th Apr., 1962	15th May and 16th Aug., 1963	4,845	40	185	22,300	66
Craigton	20th Dec., 1962	27th May, 1964	30th Sept., 1965	1,566	29	244	13,437	87
Shettleson and T'cross	29th Apr., 1963	24th Oct., 1963	30th Sept., 1964	610	19	53	4,960	20
Dennistoun	19th Dec., 1963	17th March, 1965	31st Oct., 1966	689	38	495	8,096	74
Cathcart (No. 1)	10th Sept., 1964	12th March, 1965	31st Aug., 1966	641	4	387	5,234	57
Cathcart (No. 2)	10th Sept., 1964	12th March, 1965	31st Aug., 1966	2,096	3	300	13,925	36
Pollokshaws (No 2)	10th Sept., 1964	6th June, 1966	31st Aug., 1967	288	Nil	39	1,900	7
Camphill	23rd Dec., 1965	30th Aug., 1966	30th Nov., 1967	481	16	761	7,904	143
Govanhill	23rd Dec., 1965	30th Aug., 1966	30th Nov., 1967	365	10	587	9,544	29
Langside	23rd Dec., 1965	30th Aug., 1966	30th Nov., 1967	801	10	495	9,041	192
Knightswood (No. 1)	15th Sept., 1966	23rd Aug., 1967	30th Sept., 1968	544	12	87	3,942	85
Knightswood (No. 2)	15th Sept., 1966	23rd Aug., 1967	30th Sept., 1968	1,070	5	162	10,691	222
Whiteinch	12th Aug., 1968	28th Oct., 1968	31st Oct., 1969	790	30	324	6,640	105
Fairfield	12th Aug., 1968	28th Oct., 1968	31st Oct., 1969	1,299	63	151	4,034	64
Yoker	22nd July, 1969	1st Oct., 1969	31st May, 1971	1,213	37	185	11,001	291
Kelvinside	21st Sept., 1970	29th June, 1971	31st Oct., 1972	1,160	17	498	7,046	549
Maryhill	15th April, 1971	24th June, 1971	31st Aug., 1972	2,210	34	259	9,898	206
Ruchill	13th April, 1972	22nd June, 1972	31st Oct. 1973	1,962	112	406	11,803	305

# SECTION IV

## PEST CONTROL UNIT

### RAT AND MICE INFESTATIONS

The Unit has completed another busy year often in the continual fight against the rodent population and the work is often hindered by some members of the public due to the widespread practice of depositing foodstuffs over back courts, lanes, footpaths, etc.

As in many other cities in Britain there has been a slight increase in the number of mice infestations although control is achieved by using several different poisons. There was a slight decrease in the number of premises found rat infested. The following table gives details of the number of rat and mice infestations and reveals that most rat infestations are in the Central and Northern areas of the City whereas mice infestations are predominant in the East, South-East and South-West divisions.

Division	Complaints Received	Premises Infested and Treated		Total Premises Infested	Premises Rat-proofed
		Rats	Mice		
Central ...	1,958	519	925	1,444	109
Northern ...	1,664	648	263	911	132
Eastern ...	1,644	281	1,102	1,383	47
South-Eastern	1,565	221	1,159	1,380	31
South-Western	986	267	594	861	14
Total ..	<u>7,819</u>	<u>1,936</u>	<u>4,043</u>	<u>5,978</u>	<u>333</u>

During the year several small block control operations were carried out in the Maryhill area of the City and several sewers in the City centre area were treated at the request of the City Engineer's Department. An unusual incident was discovered when a report of rats in the loft of a tenement block was found to be one of the wild grey squirrels which had made its home there. It was eventually caught in a cage and released in one of the nature trails.

### STARLINGS

The work of clearing the starlings from the city centre has become a permanent part of the Unit's work and this was carried out during the months September - November.

## DISINFESTATION

The work in this section of the Unit increases slightly each year and is due to the prevalence of some of the harmless insects such as spider beetles and Dermestes beetles which are very common in the modern type of dwelling. Surveys are being carried out in co-operation with staff of the Department of Agriculture to try and ascertain why these insects are so widespread.

The following table shows the amount of work carried out in each Division :—

Division	Bed Bug Infestation	Tenants being Rehoused	Cockroach Infestation	Other Insects	Total
Central ...	10	—	112	1,340	1,462
Northern ...	9	3	59	1,861	1,932
Eastern ...	9	—	14	3,966	3,989
South-Eastern	6	—	35	1,616	1,657
South-Western	6	—	101	534	641
Total ...	<u>40</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>321</u>	<u>9,317</u>	<u>9,681</u>

## OTHER INSECTS

The following table shows the amount of work carried out in the City in the same pattern as in previous years.

### NUMBER OF APARTMENTS TREATED

Division	Vermineous Bedding	Flea Infestation	Fly Infestation	Other Insects	Total
Central ...	13	930	9	388	1,340
Northern ...	89	1,000	18	754	1,861
Eastern ...	40	3,443	5	478	3,966
South-Eastern	64	1,201	4	347	1,616
South-Western	2	317	2	213	534
Total ...	<u>208</u>	<u>6,891</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>2,180</u>	<u>9,317</u>

## OTHER PREMISES

In addition to the total of 9,681 apartments treated in dwelling houses the Unit treated 212 other premises (shops, schools, public baths, etc.) for various insect pests and at the request of other Corporation departments, Police, etc., 340 wasps nests were successfully dealt with,

The following table shows the number of visits made during the year for all types of infestation.

Bug Infestation and Rehousing...	...	26
Cockroach Infestation ...	...	434
Verminous Conditions ...	...	141
Flea Infestation ...	...	2,397
Fly Infestation ...	...	77
Other Insect Infestation ...	...	1,896
Total ...	...	<u>4,971</u>

## INSECT IDENTIFICATION

Many insects were brought in during the year for identification and in this aspect of the work the Department is indebted to the Zoology Department of Glasgow University for their assistance and co-operation throughout the year.

## DISINFECTING SECTION

This section of the Department carries out the disinfection of premises, clothing, etc., following a case of infectious disease in the home and during the year some 732 homes were disinfected on account of infectious disease.

In addition to the above work 57,833 articles of second-hand clothing were disinfected before export to other countries. The materials used were Formaldehyde, 40 per cent. and Napthaline Powder.

During the year the section also undertook, on behalf of the Food and Dairies Section, the stencilling of the "Approved for Food" sign on 500 vehicles.

# APPENDIX

## FACTORIES ACT, 1961

This table is enclosed at the request of the Secretary of State for Employment to indicate the prescribed particulars required by Section 153(1) of the Factories Act, 1961, to be furnished in their Annual Reports or with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act administered by the County or Town Council. It is not intended to supersede the fuller statement which is desirable in the text of the Report, but should be attached as an annexe.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1973 FOR THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW \*

#### PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

##### PART I OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities† ... ..	90	74	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	2,421	2,304	385	1
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority‡ (including out-workers' premises) ... ..	88	89	—	—
	<u>2,599</u>	<u>2,467</u>	<u>386</u>	<u>1</u>



2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found. (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temper- ature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	3	9	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or de- fective ...	560	723	—	21	1
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	29	56	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) ...	289	305	—	17	1
Total ...	881	1,093	—	41	1

\* County or Burgh.

† To prevent any differences between the lists kept respectively by the Local Authorities and H.M. Inspectors of Factories of the numbers of factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the Factories Act, 1961 are enforced by Local Authorities, it is requested that Local Authorities should compare their lists of factories with the lists kept by H.M. Inspectors of Factories.

‡ i.e. Electrical Stations (Section 123(1)), Institutions (Section 124), sites of Building operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Section 127), Slaughterhouses (Section 175 (1) (d) and (e)) and Railway Running Sheds (Section 175(2) and (10)).



# PART VIII OF THE ACT.

## OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134).

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing Apparel—						
Making, etc., Cleaning						
and Washing ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household Linen ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and						
nets ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture						
hangings ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and brass articles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel cables and						
chains ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel anchors and						
grapnels ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart gear... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper bags ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or						
other receptacles or						
parts thereof made						
wholly or partially of						
paper ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons,						
etc. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and sweetmeats	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosacques, Christmas						
crackers, Christmas						
stockings, etc. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—







GLASGOW  
CORPORATION  
PRINTING AND  
STATIONERY  
DEPARTMENT  
197 Pollokshaws Road  
GLASGOW G41 1TL